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Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

MONDAY, February 11, 1771.

Meſſieurs PRINTERS.

If the ſenſible writer in the Eſſex Gazette, who ſigns Johannes in Eremo, *is at leiſure, I ſhould be obliged to him for his ſentiments on the following Queries.* BRUTUS.

WHETHER the civil ſubjection of the people of this Province is not founded in a *voluntary compact*, contain'd in the Charter?

Whether both parties in this *compact* are not bound by it, ſo that a breach on *either* ſide neceſſarily infers a total *diſſolution*?

Whether from the *letter* or *ſpirit* of the Charter it can be infer'd, that the KING has reſerved to himſelf an *abſolute deſpotic power*, to be exerciſed by him or any one under him, when he ſhall "think fit"?

Whether a *governor* appointed by the KING, and amply ſubſiſted by him, without the leaſt dependance on the people, would not be an ABSOLUTE DESPOT, having a power veſted in him without a check?

Whether the appointment of a COUNCIL independent of the election of the General Aſſembly, would not be an *eſſential* breach of the COMPACT between the KING and the people of this Province; and conſequently a *diſſolution* of the conſtitution of civil government in it?

If no ſuch CONVULSIONS are to be expected, ought we not to treat thoſe who are *ſo often* threatning us with it, as the greateſt *diſturbers and peſts of civil ſociety*?

On the contrary; if they are *ſoon* to be expected, as they ſay, ought it not to awaken the IMMEDIATE attention of every one who is "a *friend to government*" in its preſent HAPPY CONSTITUTION?

To the PRINTERS.

THERE is nothing, Meſſ'rs Printers, in the occurrences of mankind, which ſtrikes me ſo forcibly as the fluctuations of opinion. The attention of moſt men is ſo engaged with the preſent, that they forget in a great meaſure paſt ſcenes, and ſcarce ever ſend out a thought to the future. This is, in a more peculiar ſenſe, the diſtinguiſhing character of the Engliſh nation. Preſent proſperity or adverſity efface all other ſenſations. To a Premier, who tickles their imaginations, like the Jews of old, they cry hoſanna; whereas let the ſcene change, and the hero of the day be diſgraced, with the ſame ardor is echoed, crucify him, crucify him. I was led into this train of thinking, on ſeeing Mr. Pitt's late ſpeech. This *new flirt* of a man *ſcarce heard of* in the liſt of *great men*, has captivated all ranks of people. His ſpeech is univerſally read and admired. Whereas my Lord H—h, a man happy in the affections of his King, and who has long *diſtinguiſhed* himſelf, by *repeated ſervices*, as the *guardian* of America, is deſpiſed and treated with contempt. Not only this *good gentleman* is thus maligned, but all thoſe *worthies*, who have long hanged on his ſmile, ſhare his fate. This *young* and *unexperienced* man's ſpeech, has brought into deteſtation thoſe long labored, and fatiguing endeavors of *baronets and penſioners*, venerable names! for the *general good* of Great-Britain and America, which have dazzled Europe. Theſe *popular blaſts* are generally groundleſs, but never more ſo, than in the preſent caſe. This will appear by looking into the characters of theſe men. Mr. Pitt was ever a friend to the intereſt of the *low, vulgar* citizens of the nation, an high crime in men of *birth* and *character*. Unhappily he was placed ſome time ſince at the head of affairs, when contrary to all the *rules of compaſſion*, he ſo mauled the *polite well bred* French, that they ſoon made up with him. His ſucceſſors took care however, to extirpate ſuch *a cruel, inhuman action*, and gave the poor people moſt of their cities back again. In a late affair of the Spaniſh court, he was for purſuing the ſame *bloody intention*, but our *good chriſtian* lords, thought *negociations* more ſubſervient to the honor and dignity of Great-Britain than *hard blows*. Such proceedings never can be agreable to people of a *forgiving chriſtian* ſpirit. His officers were alſo of the ſame *barbarous* diſpoſition. But the times are changed, and inſtead of the *drubbing Hawke*, we have the *polite damned happy dyſcough*. My lord H— has behaved more in *character*. He has eſteemed thoſe *mild* meaſures which are ever conducive to the *good of a nation*, and muſt tranſmit to poſterity his memory with *honor*. He was placed by his ſovereign in the high ſtation of guardian of America, and he has *well merited* this mark of eſteem.

Happy in his *own good intentions*, he was determined to adviſe, not with *raſh, wicked* men, but with thoſe, who had an *equal regard* for the *welfare* of America. Thus *influenced*, and animated, *every ſtep* he took, exhibited him in the amiable light of *father of this people*. Actuated by the *principles of humanity*, he pitied the diſaſters of the Spaniards, and thought it *inhuman* to make *great preparations*, to *ſcare* that unhappy people. Inſtead of ſhips being ſent to guard Gibraltar, with a proper garriſon to defend that important place, there is ſcarce men ſufficient to man the lines; there is the 66th regiment at Jamaica, quite thin, and no ſufficient force to ſecure any of the Weſt-India Iſlands, tho' theſe places may probably be firſt attacked. Four regiments, with a train of artillery, and a formidable ſquadron were employed on more *uſeful* and *kind* purpoſes. Out of *love* to Boſton, H— has ſent them here to *defend* this *endangered, naked* place from *cruel Indians*, I ſuppoſe, or ſome *dreadful* people of the town. Inſtead of retaking Falkland, and *then* demanding ſatisfaction of the Spaniards as aggreſſors, which would have been the caſe in Cromwell's day, and which this *hot* man Mr. Pitt adviſed, *negociations* are gone into. Inſtead of enquiring into the deſtination of a French fleet, and the manœuvres of the Spaniſh, my lord H——h is moſt *nobly* employed in *picking up pins in America*.—— Riſum teneatis amico? If people after this will ſtill cry up Mr. Pitt, and run down this *good gentleman*, I have nothing further to ſay. But I hope the time will *ſoon* come, when *merit* will be *better rewarded*, and that H—h, his baronet and his penſioner, may attain that *high ſtation*, which Juſtice Fielding ſays will ever await ſuch *great men*.

A Friend to the Diſtreſſed.

Meſſrs. EDES & GILL,

By inſerting the following you will oblige one of your conſtant Readers.

CAN any one who has the leaſt ſpark of love for his country, keep ſilence, when he perceives the difficulties it is involved in, and in which it is like to continue, unleſs the people kep their attention fixed upon proper objects, and never loſe ſight of their danger? On the contrary muſt he not cry aloud and ſpare not, and ſtrain every nerve to extricate it from its embarraſments. To tell the people that for years paſt this country has laboured and does ſtill labour under great grievances, and that there has been, and ſtill is a violent infraction of their moſt eſſential rights, is an old but a true and important ſtory, and well worthy of being related every day. That this infraction is made by their being unconſtitutionally taxed, by money being taken from them without their conſent, is very evident. Let us take a brief view of the melancholy conſequences this unconſtitutional taxation has produced. If there had been no unconſtitutional taxation, no unconſtitutional meaſures taken with the Americans, the preſumption is violent, that there would not have been a board of commiſſioners, thoſe American harpies; if not a board of commiſſioners, then there would not certainly have been ſoldiers to have protected them; if not to have protected them, I believe ſoldiers would have been ſent for no other purpoſe; and if ſoldiers were ſent here only to protect thoſe people, whom we could do better without, the concluſion is very natural and neceſſary, that the commiſſioners were the remote cauſe at leaſt of the bloody tranſaction of the 5th March laſt. This muſt be a very conſoling reflection to them. Let their conſciences ſpeak loud, if not ſeared with an hot iron, and if they do ſpeak, let them deny it, if they can, that the ſound of Maverick, Gray, Attucks, Caldwell and Carr, is continually piercing their ears? And then ſay, whether they don't tremble at their conduct. After conſidering this tranſaction, as it particularly relates to the commiſſioners, and deſcending upon the general tenour of their conduct ſince their arrival, let us revolve in our minds what ſort of treatment is due to them from every American. I don't mean to ſtir up the people to violence, and if I did, I truſt they would not be led into it by me. My intention is to ſhew the propriety of having every mark of contempt caſt upon them without uſing violence. For my own part, I would ſooner converſe, and aſſociate myſelf with the African part of the inhabitants of this country, than with them. Will it be foreign at this time, to conſider the impropriety of partaking of thoſe amuſements, which are perhaps innocent enough in themſelves. Circumſtances will forever alter caſes; therefore as the circumſtances of this country are very different from what they were formerly, a very different conduct in the people is neceſſary. There is a time to dance, ſays Solomon. But I believe, if alive, he would not ſay this is the time. I love to dance: But as well as I love it, I ſhould perform very poorly now. Let every one rather than dance, turn his eyes to Heaven, and employ his tongue in imploring his God to ſucceed any means that are uſing or that may be uſed, to extricate us from theſe difficulties, and to relieve us from theſe grievances. If this is done with ſincerity, we ſhall have the beſt grounds to hope for liberty and happineſs.

PHILO PATRIÆ.

To the impartial PUBLICK.

IT is with great reluctance I appear in print, but it is become neceſſary, as I have been repreſented to the Publick in an odious light, by a ſet of men who cannot bear any ſhould live but themſelves.

To ſet this affair in a clear light, it is proper to acquaint the Publick, that about twelve months ago I ſet up an Apothecary's ſhop in Worceſter, which was diſagreeable to a certain number of men who would if poſſible monopolize (to themſelves) all the Profit of the Town.

In this ſituation my affairs was narrowly inſpected, and unfortunately for me I gave them an opportunity, by taking up the body of one Linſey, who was executed on the 13th of October laſt, with no other view than the advantage of having a ſkeleton in town, whereby other ſurgeons, and myſelf, might gain further Knowledge of the human ſtructure.

At this they rejoiced, proclaiming I had done for myſelf. I muſt leave the town, I ought to be hanged, &c. till they enraged ſome people to ſuch a degree, that a number after conſulting lawyers to know if I had laid myſelf open to the law, (reſolving to proſecute me without mercy,) finding I had not, they came in a riotous manner to my houſe, demanding the body, which I deliver'd; deſiring they would keep it cover'd, as it was not in a condition to be ſeen; inſtead of taking my advice, (with a view to irritate the minds of the people) they expoſed it the remainder of the day to as many as they could collect, which had the deſired effect, ſo much that they ſurrounded my houſe ſoon after, in the night, blowing horns, ringing bells, hanging up a dead bitch before my door, &c.

Notwithſtanding all they did, the thinking part of the people conſidering my ultimate deſign was to get knowledge, which would tend to the public good, my practice and cuſtom return'd as formerly. But being bitterly hoſtile in their attempts, they publiſhed an anonymous advertiſement reſpecting me, as uſeing the body in an inhuman manner, and contrary to his deſire. I can make oath I did not know his deſire (it was known only to a few) till after the affair happen'd.

And that their advertiſement might take the greateſt effect, they inform you it is truth and atteſted by five reſpectable gentlemen; theſe gentlemen I allow to be as worthy as any, and I believe the Publick will think ſo; when they are inform'd, they were requeſted to ſign their advertiſement, but one and all refuſed, on account of it being a ſpiteful, ill natured malicious thing.

Having repreſented the facts juſt & truly as they were, I leave it to the impartial Publick; whether or not I ought to be repreſented to the world in ſuch an infamous manner, as theſe men and their dependants have done.

After examining the whole with candor, I hope my friends and cuſtomers will ſee through their evil deſign, and continue their favours as uſual.

I remain the Publick's moſt obedient humble Servant,

ELIJAH DIX.

☞ All Perſons indebted for this Paper, whoſe Accounts have been above Twelve Months ſtanding, are requeſted to make immediate Payment.

(pvid molaſſes act pa. 0 Vol. 2 — Tea Act page 735. Vol. 1. (2) vid ye Act appointing ye Board pa. 748. Vol. 1 & their Commiſſion pa. 253. Vol. 2.

* See pa. 317 ‖ See the Charter, pa. 1077. Vol. 2. † See page 383. V Hillsborough — Gov. Barnard — Gov. Hutchinson § In the taking Falklands Island * See Narrative of the Maſſacre page 659. (a) See page 313 (q) vid arrival of Fleet & army pa. 263. Vol. 2. ∫ vid pa. [illegible] and pa. 311.

M.ſſieurs EDES & GILL,

TO point out every inſtance of *partiality* in PHILANTHROP's vindication of the ſoldiers, who were tried for the horrid murders on the 5th of March, would require more time than I have at preſent to beſtow, and take up more room in your *valuable* Gazette, than I have a right to expect. He tells his readers in the laſt Evening Poſt, that Mr. *Gray*, one of the unhappy perſons who fell, was "among a party of *thirty*, or *fifty*, or *ſmaller*"—and that upon his being told, the ſoldiers were fighting, he ſaid, "*damn it, I am glad of it*; *I'll knock ſome of them on the head*"; and further, that "he was armed with a ſtick".—This ſtory is grounded *wholly* on the evidence of a Boy in court, a ſon of Mr. *Benjamin Davis*; and it is told to the public, with an *air of aſſurance*, as if nothing had been ſworn at the trial, which in the leaſt degree *invalidated* it—If PHILANTHROP had regarded the *truth*, as he profeſſes to do, or if he had had the leaſt tenderneſs for the aſhes of the dead, he would have related the *whole* of the evidence concerning this matter; upon which, I am perſuaded his *candid* readers would have formed a very *different* concluſion, from that which they are *led* to by his *imperfect* account (to ſay the leaſt) of it. I beg leave, therefore, *truly* to ſtate the evidence given *in court*, of the conduct of Mr. *Gray* in particular, as PHILANTHROP ſeems to be exceſſively deſirous that he as well as the other unhappy ſufferers, may be ſuppoſed to have *brought their death on their own heads*. It is true, that the *Boy* before-mentioned teſtified, that Mr. *Gray* paſſed by him, in *Green's lane*; and aſked, *where the fire was*; and that thereupon the converſation as above related happened: But it is alſo true, that Mr. *Ferriter*, whoſe veracity PHILANTHROP will not dare to diſpute, teſtified that *while the bells were ringing*, he met with Mr. *Gray* in Quaker-lane, and *that he had no ſtick*—that, inſtead of being in that *heat* of paſſion which the teſtimony of young *Davis* would induce us to think he was in, on the contrary, "*he was as calm as a clock*." And this teſtimony was given in court ſeveral days before Mr. *Davis* was called. Mr. *Hinkley*, a witneſs for the priſoners, teſtified, that Mr. *Gray*, before the firing, clapped him and others upon the ſhoulder, and told them not to fear, for the ſoldiers dared not fire; but the witneſs added what PHILANTHROP *prudently* forgot, "that *he tho't he had nothing in his hand*." Mr. *Langford* teſtified, that "Mr. *Gray* came up to him in King-ſtreet, and took him by the ſhoulder and ſaid, *what is here to pay*"? & then he adds, "that *Mr. Gray ſtood ſtill by him*"—that "he *ſpoke to nobody*, that he heard, but him"—that "*he had no weapon—was naked—threw no ſnow-balls, nor any thing elſe*—and that *his hands were folded, in his boſom*, when he was ſhot. Such are the *partial* narrations of facts with which PHILANTHROP crowds his paper; it being always neceſſary, that *part* of the *truth* ſhould be withheld from the public, in order to ſerve the purpoſe of *miſrepreſentation*.

Every candid reader will judge, whether even by the teſtimony of young Mr. *Davis*, Mr. *Gray* was "among one of the parties of thirty or fifty, &c. if there were any ſuch"—Whether that witneſs mention'd any circumſtance from whence PHILANTHROP could poſſibly *ſuſpect* that he even ſaw ſuch a party——And as Mr. *Gray* was ſo often ſeen *without a ſtick*, and within a few minutes, as it muſt be, after Mr. *Davis* ſaw a perſon whom he took to be *Gray*, *with a ſtick*, whether it is not more than probable that the witneſs miſtook the perſon—I therefore think it incumbent upon PHILANTHROP either to RETRACT what he has ſaid of Mr. *Gray*, viz. that "*he was among a party of thirty, or fifty or ſmaller*" that *he ſaid he was glad the ſoldiers were fighting, and would knock ſome of them on the head*, and that *he was arm'd with a ſtick*", or *prove* all or any part of it to be true.

Manifeſtly to ſerve the ſame purpoſe, this writer, who promiſes to be ſo *very impartial*, has introduced Mr. *Attucks*, another of the unhappy deceas'd: He aſſerts with as little *caution* as *candor*, that *Attucks* "*headed* a party that ran up Cornhill", and that "he was *then* arm'd with *two* cordwood ſticks".—Now we find, that in the long liſt of witneſſes produced by PHILANTHROP to prove his facts, the only one who mention'd *Attucks*, is *Partrick Keaton*, ſummoned by the priſoners; and he teſtified, that he heard a noiſe, and went thro' union-ſtreet into dock-ſquare—that at crooked lane he ſaw *Attucks*, who had two cordwood ſticks in his hand, that he took out of the wood pile†, and *gave him one of them*—and that they both went *together* thro' crooked lane *(not up cornhill)* into King-ſtreet—How could PHILANTHROP then, ſo *poſitively* & yet ſo *gravely* aſſure the publick, that "a party went up Cornhill, HEADED *by Criſpus Attucks*", and that *Attucks* was *then* arm'd with *two* cordwood ſticks"! A direct *contradiction* of what was ſworn in *open court*, by the very witneſs to whoſe teſtimony PHILANTHROP refers us, as an evidence of what he had ſaid.——One would think, that this writer by "referring his readers to the *printed trial* for the particulars", had a deſign, rather to aſſiſt Mr. *Fl—r* in the ſale of *the book*, than "to ſatisfy any reaſonable and unprejudic'd mind, that a conſiderable number of perſons *did form a deſign to attack the ſoldiers* on the evening of the fifth of March", and, that the unfortunate perſons, who then fell a ſacrifice, to the *rage*, not ſo much I verily believe, of the *Soldiers* as their ABETTORS, were the *ringleaders* of that number.*

PHILALETHES.

† There was a wood pile, that evening, before Mr. *Winſlow's* houſe in dock-ſquare, within a few feet of the place where they were ſtanding—theſe perſons, ſeeing the "tranſactions" of the evening, no doubt tho't it *convenient*, as many others had ſeveral hours before who had ſeen the behavior of the ſoldiers, to *arm themſelves* in the beſt manner they could.

Meſſieurs EDES & GILL,

By inſerting the following, you'll oblige (a)

BRUTUS.

Troja arſerit Igni?
Dardanium toties ſudarit ſanguine Litus?
Extinxiſſe nefas tamen, et ſumpſiſſe merentis
Laudabor pœnas; animumque expleſſe juvabit,
Ultricis Flammæ, et Cinires ſatiaſſe meorum.

VIRGIL.

PEACE to your penſive Duſt, illuſtrious Shades!
Whoſe placid Rule great Nations once rever'd,
No poor Man's Sigh your ſacred Vault invades,
Nor murmuring Plaint from injur'd Breaſts is heard.

Still on the Scroll, great Alfred, you appear,
While later Kings in dark Oblivion lie,
The weeping Peaſant drops the pitying Tear,
And mourns the preſent Contraſt with a Sigh.

Say then, *proud* CHIEF, whoſe curſt imperious Sway,
New Albion's Realms with ſwelling Murmurs feel,
While Patriot FAME thus blooms a future Day,
Muſt diſtant Time, thy blaſted Glories tell?

While once thy Worth, each Briton cou'd perceive,
That ſcarce they heav'd a Prayer, and not *for you*,
Why would you thus the happy Summit leave?
And thus to *Merit* bid a long Adieu.

Curſt LUST OF POWER, which ſways the great Man's Aud finds for Honors once rever'd, a Grave, (Breaſt,
Flings from the Soil, its wonted happy Gueſt,
And makes at once the Villain and the Knave.

Will HILLSBOROUGH's Smile atone for Virtue loſt,
Or the black Soul in Death's dark Moments ſtay;
Starts not thy Mind at FREEDOM's bleeding Ghoſt,
While kindred Demons beckon thee away.

Does not one Sigh for injur'd Virtue heave,
And fleeting Spectres thy lank Frame conſume,
While not one Briton wiſhes a Reprieve,
Nor one kind Prayer retains thee from the Tomb.

Yes, thou muſt fall, e'er FREEDOM breathes its laſt,
E'er *Chains* and *Fetters* in wide Fury ponr;
While Conſcience tears thee, feel weak Nature's Gaſp,
And die, to plague a weary World no more.

Then when th' important Period ſhall arrive,
And waking World before their Maker ſtand,
Villains *like you*, in endleſs Flames muſt live,
And there with *Stuarts, Jeffries, Kirks*, be damn'd.

(a) BRUTUS.

LONDON, November 20.

Notwithſtanding what has been ſaid to the contrary, we are aſſured Lord M——d's opinion is for war; and that this is the occaſion of the preſent difference between his Lordſhip and the Miniſtry.

Late laſt night (ſays the Printer of a morning Paper) we received the two following paragraphs from an anonymous Correſpondent.

The packet of the 16th ult. which ſhould have arrived in England from Barcelona, containing the letters of Mr. Millar, the Engliſh Conſul at that place, and thoſe of the Merchants who trade to the Spaniſh ports, was never received here. The letters were ſtopped in Spain, and opened for Intelligence. The packet of the 30th ult. ſhared the ſame fate.

The bill for the better ſupply of marines and ſeamen, to ſerve in his Majeſty's ſhips of war, and on board merchant ſhips, and other trading veſſels, lies ready for the Royal aſſent.

A few days ago, when the augmentation of the army was under conſideration in an auguſt aſſembly, a patriotic *Member propoſed (as the quickeſt method of raiſing recruits) that every pariſh ſhould be obliged to furniſh one Man. There are 10,000 pariſhes in Great-Britain; ſo that by this method 10,000 recruits might be raiſed immediately, without diſtreſſing any branch of manufacture, or draining any particular part of the country.*

All the officers ſtationed in the Weſt India iſlands, and on the continent of America, are ordered to join their reſpective regiments immediately.

On Wedneſday Earl Temple viſited the Earl of Chatham at Hayes, ſtayed the night, and yeſterday returned to town.

Sir G—— S——ll——e, upon a complaint of there not being men ſufficient to carry on the war, aſſured a reſpectable Aſſembly a few days ſince, that he could raiſe immediately 4000 able fellows on his own eſtates, and the parts adjacent to them in Scotland, and that he did not doubt but 40,000 ſoldiers might be enliſted in the ſpace of a few weeks.

By a gentleman who arrived on Friday night from France we have undoubted intelligence, that the French have 26 men of war manned, and ready to ſail, in the harbour of Breſt; and alſo that the French ſoldiery were marching in great numbers towards the ſea-coaſt.

A courier is expected from Spain, we hear, the latter end of this week.

It is a certain piece of information, that the joint efforts of the Courts of France and Spain have not been able to procure as yet a ſufficient number of ſailors to man half the number of ſhips that we have now ready for ſervice.

The augmentation, when compleated, for all the regiments on the Britiſh eſtabliſhment, we hear, will amount to about 21,000 men.

LONDON, *December* 4.

In the ſpeech of a noble Lord publiſhed yeſterday is the following aſſertion of a noble Duke in a great Aſſembly, viz. that he had intelligence not to be doubted, that at this moment, there are in the ſeveral Spaniſh priſons not leſs than 5000 Britiſh ſeamen (particularly at Cadiz on the coaſt of Africa) who had been taken out of our merchant ſhips by Spaniſh Garda Coaſts, and condemned to perpetual ſlavery or confinement.

The following affidavit was yeſterday ſtuck up at New Lloyd's Coffee houſe, in Pope's Head Alley.

An authentic Copy of an Affidavit made on Tueſday the 27th of Nov. 1770, by Capt. John Pitts relative to the Engliſh Ships being detained in Spain.

"John Pitts, Maſter of the Schooner Catherine, left Riva Dios the 15th of November 1770, and ſaith, that he waited on the Governor the 13th inſtant to demand his clearance until he ſhould have an anſwer from Madrid, where he ſhould write for that purpoſe by that day's poſt: This deponant being then detained until the 15th of November, on which he applied to the Conſul for advice; he told him, that a war now ſeemed inevitable, and would adviſe this deponant to take the firſt opportunity of the night to eſcape, for that he, the ſaid Conſul had received intelligence from Henry Banks, Eſq; the Britiſh Conſul at Corunna, that the Spaniards had detained the Engliſh ſhips there, and unſhipped their rudders to prevent their eſcape: That this deponant following the ſaid Conſul's advice at Riva Dios, and eſcaped in the night of the ſaid 15th of Nov. unſeen by the Spaniards, and arrived at Arm, within the Port of Plymouth the 23d of November."

Sworn before JOSEPH HOSKIN,
Attorney at Law, in Plymouth.

LONDON, *November* 29.

WE hear that when the Houſe of Commons have gone through ſome Matters relative to Maſſachuſetts-Bay, which are likely to be finiſhed in a few Days, both Houſes will adjourn next Week for the Holidays.

The Grenadeers of France conſiſting of 30 Battalions, are filing off towards Brittany.

The Envoy from the States General at the Court of Madrid, ſends advice, that 25 Battalions of Spaniſh Troops were marching to the ſea-coaſts to embark for America, which were to be followed by a much greater number, to reinforce the garriſons that are moſt expoſed. It is ſaid the Court of Spain conſents to the evacuation and the neutrality of Falkland Iſlands; but refuſes to make reſtitution of them (1) Spain by no means combines this affair with that of the Manilla ranſom. (2)

LONDON, Decem. 15.

THE Lower Room of the Robinhood Society, took it as an inſult on them, in not being ſuffered to be in the Upper Room, whilſt they were ſitting; and therefore were of opinion that they ought to do juſtice to themſelves upon this proceeding.

It was moved by Mr. D——g, that a Committee ſhould be appointed to ſearch the Journals of the Houſe of L——ds, of that day, as to what proceedings and reſolutions were therein, with relation to the not permitting any perſons to be preſent in any part of the ſaid Houſe during the ſitting thereof.

Col. B——re, ſaid, "It is to the outrageous and daring Behaviour of certain Members of the Upper Room, who truſt to their Majority, that they are indebted for this inſult on this room.—It was a conduct that ſhocked the honeſt part of that noble Aſſembly. They acted like themſelves; they withdrew, rather than give their ſanction to ſuch an unworthy and unprecedented behaviour. I myſelf was preſent, and will affirm that no C——t or B—r—g—n ever equalled the horrid indecency I was there a witneſs to. Sir, we give up the rights of our C—nſt——t——nts, and of our own honor, if we do not reſent this uſage, or if we only make ſo tame a return to it, and ſo diſgraceful a one, as to act as improperly as they have done. I am for the motion, and hope it will go further."

Lord N——h, ſaid, "It ill becomes the Dignity of this houſe to ſuffer ſuch a language to be held as that uſed by the above Gentleman, by diſcriminating what he calls the *honeſt part* of the room. Their conduct I condemn as much as any body; and therefore agreed with a Motion made by my Right Hon. friend who ſits near me, [Right Hon G——(3)O——w] to have this Room exert its power over them, exactly as the Upper Houſe had theirs over us. Retaliation is all that is in our power, and all we ſhould think of. The Members of the Upper Room have not infringed any privilege of ours; they have not injured us; they have not inſulted us, &c. Searching the J——rn——ls of the Upper Room will be uſeleſs and nugatory, and therefore diſgraceful, and unworthy of us."

It is ſaid Lord Chatham's Speech in Favour of Preſs-Warrants, will be likely to introduce him into Power.

Sir William Draper arrived in London from New-York the 26th of November. The 28th 40,000 ſeamen were voted for 1771. 30,000 to be regiſtred: The expence for one year will be two millions; at 4l. per month.—Inſurances to the Weſt-Indies was advanced at Lloyd's Coffee-houſe from 4 to 10 per cent.—Policies have been opened at the Coffee-houſes, to give 9 guineas to return 100 if war is not declared in 7 days; and 40 to receive 100 if declared before the 31ſt of December. One gentleman gave a merchant 100 guineas to receive a guinea a day till war is declared. The payment to expire if war is not declared in a year and half.

(1) vid. Taking them pa. 311.
(2) vid. page 60. Vol. I.

* See the Trial of the Soldiers page 785 ‖ See Narrative of the Maſſacre page 659 † Page 387
* See the Trial of the Soldiers pa. 785 where may be ſeen the Witneſſes, referred to in the above
(a) On Governor Hutchinſon — Mansfields § Houſe of Commons ✝ Houſe of Lords. = Lords. (6) Conſtituents (3) George Onſlow. vid. pa 336—365—380—387.

SALEM, Febtuary 5.

The London Gazette, of Dec. 8, contains an Account of the Acquittal of Capt. Preston and the Death of Lord Botetourt.

Capt. Palfray, who arrived here last Sunday Night from St. Martins, informs, that a Gentleman from St. Eustatia informed him, just before he sailed, that 13 Sail of Spanish Men of War passed by St. Eustatia on the 30th of December, supposed to be bound to the Havannah.

BOSTON, February 12.

The Southern and Western Mails not arrived at this Publication.

A few Days ago was christned a Son of Commodore Gambier: His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, Commissioner Paxton and the Wife of Commissioner Burch stood Sponsors.

Last Saturday we had a considerable Storm of Rain, attended with very high Wind at S. E. which did considerable Damage to some of the Shipping and Wharves in this Town.

An extraordinary fat Sheep was bro't a few Days ago to this Market: The four Quarters weighed in the whole 120lb. which sold for 5s. O. T. per Pound, and amounted to £.30 exclusive of the Skin, Head, &c.

On Monday last was weighed at the Hay-Market in Portsmouth, a Bull Calf 13 Months old, bred in that Town, which weighed six hundred and sixty-seven Pounds.

Friday last died here, Mrs. Elizabeth Potter, Consort of Mr. Edward Potter, of this Town, Cooper. We hear her Remains are to be interr'd this Afternoon.

Saturday last died here, Mr. *Nathaniel Paine Browne*, in the 26th Year of his Age, after a lingering Sickness. We hear his Funeral is to be on Wednesday.

A few Days ago died at Dorchester, in the 82d Year of her Age, Mrs. *Elizabeth Bulman*, a Maiden Lady, and Twin to a Sister who now survives her, tho' in an ill State of Health.

Died at Charlestown on Wednesday last, Capt. John Miller, formerly a noted Sea-Commander. We hear his Funeral is to be attended this Afternoon.—Also the Day following died, Mr. William Hopping, of said Town, Rigger.

HIS Majesty's Post-Master General, having (for the better facilitating of Correspondence between Great Britain and America) been pleased to add a fifth Packet-Boat to the Station between Falmouth and New-York: Notice is hereby given, That the Mail for the future, will be closed at the Post-Office in New-York, at Twelve of the Clock at Night, on the first Tuesday in every Month, and dispatched by a Packet the next Day for Falmouth.

By Command of the D. Post-Master General,
ALEXANDER COLDEN, *Sec'ry.*

General Post-Office,
New-York, Jan. 22, 1771.

ON WEDNESDAY next,
At Eleven o'Clock,
Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
At the lower End of Butler's Row,
10 Hogsheads of Brown Sugars.
J. Russell, Auctioneer.
Wednesday next——XI o'Clock.

Thursday the 14th of this Instant, at 10 o'Clock Beforenoon, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Dwelling-House of Mrs. *Dorcas Ingraham*, Widow, in *Auchmuty's* Lane, South-End, viz.
Feather Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding, Chairs, Looking Glasses, Tables, sundry Pieces of Plate, a Negro Man and Woman, Copper, Brass, Pewter and other Kitchen Furniture, &c.
M. DESHON, Auctioneer.
N. B. The Goods may be seen the Day before the Sale.

FYAL WINES, newly imported,
TO BE SOLD AT
Blanchard's Wine-Cellar,
Dock-Square,
BOSTON,
With all other Sorts of genuine neat Wine, usually imported into this Market.
West-India-Rum—Old Spirit—Brandy.
Bristol Beer, Taunton Ale, and London Porter, at a Pistereen a Bottle, or Two Dollars per Dozen.
Choice Flask Oyl, at 15s. old Tenor per Flask.

All Persons who have Demands on the Estate of the late Mr. *George Holmes* of *Boston*, Distiller, deceased, and all indebted to said Estate, are desired to apply to the Subscriber, sole surviving Executor to the same, in order for Settlement.
BENJAMIN MULBERRY HOLMES.
*** Likewise all Persons who have Demands on the Estate of the late Mrs. *Ann Holmes*, Widow, and those indebted to her, are desired to apply as above.

TO BE LETT,
A convenient Brick Dwelling-House, near the Chapel in School-Street, three Rooms on a Floor, & in very good Repair. Inquire of Edes & Gill.

On FRIDAY next, the 15th of Inst.
At TEN in the Morning, will be sold by Public Vendue, at the Auction-Room in Queen-Street;
A great Variety of BOOKS, chiefly printed here;
Among which are,
50 Dozen of Tate and Brady's Psalms, with Tunes, and without.
5 Dozen of Watts's Hymns and Psalms.
90 Dozen Psalters and Primers.
70 Dozen of small Histories.
72 Dozen Proof Catechisms.
20 Groce of Verses,—and a Number of well-bound Books, in History and Divinity, Sermons, &c.
J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

All Persons who are indebted to Mr. Thomas Lee, are desired to pay their respective Ballances to the Subscriber, living in Ann-Street; and those to whom he is indebted, to apply to her for Payment.
Boston, Jan. 20, 1771. JANE LEE.

A Parcel of the best Russia Duck;
ALSO,
A large Assortment of most valuable DRUGS and MEDICINES, warranted genuine; and a very beautiful and compleat Chest of MEDICINES, with Directions.
ALSO,
Cinnamon, Mace, Cloves and Nutmegs, and two Casks of Jamaica RUM Twelve Months old, will be sold very cheap for the Cash, by the above JANE LEE.

TO BE SOLD,
AT Menotomy, about Six Miles from Boston, a large House that was formerly built for a Tavern, with upwards of seven Acres of Land, a Barn, a good Garden, and an excellent Well of Water. It is about a Quarter of a Mile from the Meeting House. Enquire of Edes and Gill.

WE the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Honorable *Foster Hutchinson*, Esq; Judge of Probate for the County of Suffolk, to examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of Mr. William Tilly, late of Boston, in the County of Suffolk, Merchant, deceas'd—GIVE NOTICE, that we shall attend said Service at Mr. John Colman's, at the Sign of General Wolf, from 6 to 9 o'Clock the second Monday of this and the five following Months.
Feb. 9, 1771. MOSES DESHON, JACOB WENDELL.

The Noble Science of DEFENCE,
commonly called the BACK-SWORD,
IS taught by DONALD McALPINE, at Mr. Joseph Northup's, Silk-Dyer, near the Mill-Bridge, and leading down to the New Mills——Where Gentlemen may be instructed at any Hour. He proposes teaching on Evenings, for the Benefit of those whose Business will not permit them to attend in the Day-Time.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,
And is now ready to be delivered to the SUBSCRIBERS, and to all who now chuse to become Subscribers for the other two volumes.
The FIRST VOLUME, sewed in blue Boards, Price ONE DOLLAR,
Of the following celebrated Work;——praised—quoted—and recommended in the British House of Lords, by the most illuminated and illuminating of all modern Patriots, WILLIAM PITT, now Earl of Chatham.
The HISTORY
OF THE REIGN OF
CHARLES THE FIFTH,
EMPEROR of GERMANY:
And of all the KINGDOMS & STATES in Europe, during his Age.
To which is prefixed, a View of the PROGRESS of SOCIETY in EUROPE, from the Subversion of the Roman Empire, to the Beginning of the Sixteenth Century: Confirmed by Historical Proofs and Illustrations.
IN THREE VOLUMES,
By WILLIAM ROBERTSON, D.D. PRINCIPAL of the University of Edinburgh, and HISTORIOGRAPHER to his Majesty for Scotland: AUTHOR of the late elegant History of Scotland.
N. B. This Volume, now published, is an interesting and entertaining investigation of the transactions of mankind, and contains a curious and elegant history of the human race for several years.—Subscriptions for the subsequent volumes are received by *Edes & Gill*——Subscribers in Salem may be supplied by Mr. *Samuel Orne*; and those in Portsmouth, by Mr. *William Appleton* Bookseller there.

WILLIAM BILLINGS
TAKES this Method to inform the Public, that his Composition of Church-Musick intitled, The NEW ENGLAND PSALM SINGER, is published, and to be had at Edes and Gill's Printing Office in Queen Street; at Deacon Elliot's under Liberty-Tree; at Mr. Josiah Flagg's in Fish-Street; and at Mr. Gillam Bass's, near the Flat Conduit—where Subscribers and other Purchasers may apply for Books.——Those Persons that have Subscription Papers in their Hands, are desired to leave them at Edes and Gill's Office; and in so doing, they will oblige their humble Servant,
WILLIAM BILLINGS.
P. S. Any Gentlemen Subscribers, or others that incline to purchase, who reside in the County of Plymouth, may be supply'd by applying to Capt. Joseph Cushing in Hanover, near North-River Bridge.

TO BE SOLD
By Benjamin Church,
On THURSDAY EVENING next,
At his usual Place of Sale;
BRoad Cloths—Serges,—Plains,—Callimancoes,——Baizes wide and narrow—Checks—Irish Hollands—Cambricks—Mens, Womens & Childrens Hose—Ravens Duck—Oznabrigs—Handkerchiefs, &c. House Furniture, as Tables, Chairs, Feather Beds, &c. Wearing Apparel, Watches, &c.

A likely Negro Boy, about 15 Years of Age, that can be well recommended is wanted.
Enquire of Edes and Gill.

Boston, January 1771.
SCHEME
Of a LOTTERY
FOR raising NINE HUNDRED DOLLARS toward Rebuilding FANEUIL HALL, agreeable to an Act of the General Court, wherein Messieurs *Joseph Jackson, Thomas Cushing, Benjamin Austin*, and *John Ruddock*, or any three of them, are appointed Managers, who are sworn to the faithful Performance of their Trust.
Faneuil-Hall Lottery, Letter I
Consists of 2250 Tickets, at *Four Dollars each*; 676 of which are Prizes of the following Value.

Prizes.		Dollars.		Dollars.
1	of	1500	is	1500
1	of	750	is	750
1	of	400	is	400
1	of	200	is	200
7	of	100	are	700
8	of	50	are	400
12	of	20	are	240
20	of	8	are	160
625	of	6	are	3750
676 Prizes.				8,100
1574 Blanks.				

2250 Tickets, at 4 Dollars each, is 9,000 Dollars.
To be paid in Prizes. — 8,100 Dollars.
Remains for the Market, 900 Dollars.

The above Scheme is calculated in such a Manner as we presume will be agreeable to the Public. There are but a little above two Blanks to a Prize. And as great Numbers were disappointed of being Adventurers in the last Lottery, and there is at present a great Demand for Tickets, it is not doubted but that the Drawing will commence in a Month or Six Weeks from this Time.

Public and seasonable Notice will be given of the Time and Place of Drawing; and soon as the Drawing is finished, a list of the prizes will be published in *Edes* and *Gill's Boston-Gazette*, &c. &c. and the money paid to the Possessors of the Benefit Tickets, within twenty Days after drawing.

Gold as well as Silver will be taken for the Tickets, and the Prizes paid off in like Manner. Prizes not demanded within twelve Months after Drawing, will not be paid, but will be deem'd as generously given for the Purposes aforesaid, and will be applied accordingly.

TICKETS are to be sold by the Managers.

ABRAHAM HUNT
TAKES this Method of informing the Public, That he undertakes to Refine Wines in the most effectual Manner, and in Case they should be upon the Fret, to restore them to their former quiet State: Likewise to rack off and refine Cyders in the best Manner; and (if desired) to preserve them in Casks for drinking well thro' the present Year. Also to Bottle Wine and Cyder in the best Manner.

N. B. Said Hunt has to sell at his Cellar under the Old Brick Meeting-House, Madeira Wine by the Pipe or Quarter Cask—Likewise choice Cyder by the Groce or Dozen——and may be spoke with at the Dwelling House of Edmund Quincy, near the Post-Office.

TUESDAY Evening next,
Will be sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the Auction-Room, Foot of Royal-Exchange Lane, over Mr. THOMAS WALLEY's Store.
A great Variety of GOODS,
Among which are,
BRoad Cloths, Kerseys, Ratteens, German Serges, Blankets, Baizes, Mens worsted and yarn Hose, Breeches Patterns; a Variety of Irish Linnens, Manchester Checks, Bedticks, striped Holland, Callicoes, Silk Kenting and Linnen Handkerchiefs, Oznabrigs, Silver Watches, &c.—Also, half a Dozen Mehogany Leather Bottom Chairs, Tables, one Suit Curtains, Feather Beds, Bedsteads, &c. WILLIAM HUNTER, Auctioneer.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON*.
ENTERED IN.
NONE.
CLEARED OUT.
Greely for West-Indies; Fletcher for Western-Islands; and Harrison for Glasgow.
OUTWARD BOUND.
Chapman for Philadelphia, and Morton for West-Indies.

Burials in the Town of BOSTON, since our last,
Four Whites. One Black.
Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Four.

High Water at BOSTON *for this present Week.*

Monday,	8 min. after 9	Friday,	12 min. after 1
Tuesday,	50 min. after 9	Saturday,	58 min. af. 1
Wednesday,	36 m. aft. 10	Lord's Day,	33 m. af. 2
Thursday,	22 min. af. 11	Full M.	14 Day 1 After.

|| See an account of his Trial page 298. & vide page 372. where there is an account of his being Godfather to Mr Apthorps Son! & vid. pa. 301.

Nathan Frazier

Begs Leave to acquaint his Customers, and others, that he has Removed from *Andover* to *Boston*, and has opened the Store lately improved by Mrs. *Samuel Abbot*, at the Corner of Wing's Lane, near the Market, where he has to sell at present (Wholesale & Retail)

A Small, but General Assortment of English Goods, and expects in the first Spring Vessels a full Supply; of the Arrival of which he will give seasonable Notice.

N B. His Business is still continued at *Andover*, and his Customers there may be supplied as heretofore, by Mr. *Jedidiah Jewett*, and may depend on being well used.

*** Said *Frazier* will give Cash, as usual, for Pot-Ash, and will take it, delivered either at *Boston* or *Andover*.

Irish Linens and Bayes,
Ticklenburg and Osnabrigs,
Ravens Duck and Russia Drab,
Wool and Cotton Cards,
Testaments, —Snuff,
With a few Articles imported two Years ago,
To be Sold very cheap, by
Samuel Eliot,
At his Shop near the Head of Dock-Square, just above the Market.

LOST a small Yawl-built Boat, on Friday Night the 25th of January; the extreme Length about 14 Feet, painted red within Side, the upper Streak without, red with a yellow Border, and black under; with a false Keel, three Inches deep: Had a Mast-Hole in the Fore Sheets, and another in each of the Midship Thwarts.—Whoever can give an Account of her to the Printers, so as she may be recovered, shall have FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

To be sold at Public Vendue, by James Fowle, Benjamin Edwards, Esq; and William Fox, Saddler, all of Woburn.

A good Farm, consisting of about Seventy Acres good Orcharding, Pasturing, Mowing, Plowing and Wood Lands, lately the Estate of David Richardson, of said Woburn, also a House and Barn on the Premisses. Said Farm is well Watered, and about Two Miles from the Meeting-House in the first Parish in said Town: Said Sale to be at the House of James Fowle, Esq; Innholder, in said Woburn, on Tuesday the 6th Day of March next, at Three of the Clock Afternoon. For further Particulars enquire of said Fowle, Edwards and Fox.

THIS is to notify the Proprietors of Pearson-Town, in the County of Cumberland, that, at a legal Meeting of said Proprietors, held at Falmouth in said County, on the Twelfth Day of June 1770, a Tax of *Twenty Shillings* was Voted to be raised on each Proprietor's Right, for the Support of the Minister, and other Charges for carrying forward the Settlement of said Township; and to request them to pay said Tax; as well as all former Arrearages of Taxes due on their several Rights, heretofore granted by said Proprietors, and legally advertised, to Ephraim Jones of said Falmouth, Treasurer of said Proprietors, or to the Subscribers the Proprietors Committee, on or before the 20th Day of May next, otherwise their several Lots and Rights there, will be sold at Public Vendue, at the House of Mr. Samuel Moody, Innholder in said Falmouth, on said 20th Day of May next, for Payment of said Taxes, as the Law directs. The Sale to begin at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon.

Moses Pearson, } Propr's
Falmouth, Jan. 28, 1771. Enoch Freeman, } Committee.
Stephen Longfellow, }

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the honorable Judge of Probate, &c. for the County of Cumberland, Commissioners to examine the Claims of the several Creditors to the Estate of Joshua Freeman, late of Falmouth, in said County, Gentleman, deceased, represented Insolvent; and Six Months from this Date being allowed for that Purpose—Hereby give public Notice that we shall attend that Business at the House of Capt. James Milk in said Falmouth, in said Falmouth, on the last Tuesday of each of said Months, when and where the several Creditors are requested to bring in their Claims, and prove their Debts.

James Milk,
Falmouth, Dec. 24, 1770. Ephraim Jones,
Benjamin Mussey.

To be Sold, or Exchang'd for Wild Land in the Country,
A House and Barn, and about 30 Acres of Land, in the Town of Concord, lying upon the Great Road, and within three Quarters of a Mile of the Meeting-House.—Inquire of Edes and Gill for further Particulars.

TO BE SOLD,
A likely Negro Lad about 18 Years old, is hearty and strong, has had the Small-Pox, and can be well recommended.

To be Sold by Order of the General Court,
The Real Estate of *Isaac Whittemore*, late of Spencer, in the County of Worcester, deceased, lying in Spencer aforesaid, on the Post-Road, about three Quarters of a Mile from the Meeting-House, consisting of about 122 Acres of excellent Pasture, plough and mowing Land, well watered the whole Year, and also turned to great Advantage; it is sufficient to maintain near 20 Head of Cattle, Summer and Winter, with a valuable House and Barn thereon, and a good Spot for a Saw-Mill.

For further Particulars, enquire of Jeremiah Whittemore, Innholder in Spencer, and Administrator on said Deceased's Estate. Spencer, Jan. 15, 1771.

VIRGINIA TOBACCO,
A few Hogsheads of the very best
To be Sold by
JOSEPH BARRELL,
Store No. 3, South Side the Town-Dock.
ALSO, *A SLOOP of 60 Tons, very cheap.*

Choice *New-York* Madeira by the Pipe,
to be sold by
Ellis Gray,
At his Store opposite the East-End of Faneuil-Hall,
ALSO,
Hemp, Cordage, Cod & Mackrel Hooks and Lines, Sewing Twine, Poland Starch, Chocolate per Box, Race and Ground Ginger, and a few Hogsheads Brown Sugar very low for Cash.

TO BE SOLD, a compleat Suit of Sails for a Sloop of 80 or 90 Tons, have been in Use but about forty Days since they were made; together with a Mast, Boom, Gaff & Bowsprit. Inquire of Mr. Samuel Barrett, Sail-Maker.

A Quantity of choice large and new Connecticut PORK. Also some very good BEEF, sold by PHILIP FREEMAN, jun. near the White-Horse Tavern, South-End.

TO BE LETT,
Two genteel Tenements pleasantly situated. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

TAKEN out of the House of the Subscriber, one Silk Crimson Damask Bed-Quilt, one Pair white Tabby Stays, two Capuchins one Velvet one Paduasoy, and a Number of other Articles, too many for an Advertisement.—If the Person or Persons that hath them in Possession, doth not return them without further Notice, He shall take such Methods as the Law directs, which will be no Way agreeable to him, nor any Advantage to them that have them in Possession. BENJAMIN SAULT.

STRAY'D from NATHAN WYMAN of Woburn, a red Heifer Calf, now about one Year old, the Tip of the near Ear cut off. Whoever will give Information of said Calf to said Wyman, shall be satisfied for their Trouble.

TO BE SOLD,
By *RALPH FISHER*,
Nearly opposite the Governor's
A Quantity of Clothier's Sheers newly Imported, with Clothier's Jack Cards, Wool Cards and Cotton Cards, Ground Redwood, Madder, and all Sorts of Die Goods—Hay Seed of all Sorts.—The best of French and Spanish Indigo.

TO BE SOLD,
A handy Sloop about 70 Tons Burthen. Enquire of Edes and Gill.

TO BE SOLD BY
JOSEPH HALL,
In Cole-Lane, opposite Mr. *Winslow's* Distill House,
By Wholesale or Retail.
New-England and West-India RUM, old Jamrica Spirits, Brandy, Wine, Cinnamon, Clove, Annifeed & Snake Root Waters, Lemons by the Box or Hundred, & all Kinds of Groceries at the lowest Rates.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given to the proprietors of a township granted to Josiah Richardson, and others, which township is now laid out on Androscogin-River, in the county of Cumberland, that said proprietors at a legal meeting on the 28th day of March, A. D. 1769, granted a tax of *forty shillings* lawful money on each single right, to defrey the charges of looking up and laying out the said township, &c. Also the said proprietors at a legal meeting on the first day of May, 1770, granted a tax of *thirty shillings* lawful money more, on each right, for the like purposes.—This is therefore to require the aboveſaid proprietors, who have not paid the aboveſaid taxes, to pay the same to Captain Cornelius Wood of Sudbury, treasurer of the said proprietors, or their rights will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the house of Mr. Isaac Jones, innholder in Weston, on the last Tuesday of March next. The Sale to begin at Nine of the clock in the morning, and be continued as occasion may serve.

Dated at Sudbury, January 8th, 1771. Cornelius Wood, Elijah Bent, Josiah Stone. } Proprietor's Committee.

IRISH LINEN WAREHOUSE,
KINGSTREET.
GEORGE BRINLEY, informs his Customers and others, That he has lately received directly from Ireland—A very general and elegant Assortment of Linens, consisting of ¾, ⅞ & and yard wide, from 12s. to £.3 10s. per Yard, purchased by Mr. FORREST in Ireland with the ready Money; which he continues to sell at the usual low Rates.

To be Sold cheap for Cash,
A Quantity of choice RUM, six Months old, prepared for the Guinea Market (mostly in Iron-bound Hogsheads) Enquire of Thomas Russell, at the Warehouse No. 13, South Side of the Town-Dock.

To be Sold by the Printers hereof,
A Few Sett of the celebrated Mrs. MACAULAY's History of England, from the Accession of James I. to the Elevation of the House of Hanover,—at £.12 10s. Old Tenor per Sett. LIKEWISE,
A Critical COMMENTARY on Archbishop SECKER's Letter to the Right Honorable HORATIO WALPOLE, concerning BISHOPS in AMERICA.

TO BE SOLD BY
John Boyles,
Next Door to the *THREE DOVES*,
In Marlborough-Street, *Boston*,
The following BOOKS, which will be Sold for a little more than the Sterling Cost,

Clarendon's History of England, 2 vol.
Spectator, 8 vols.
Butley's Annotations on the Bible, 2 vols.
Stackhouse's History of the Bible, 6 vols.
Fordyce's Sermons to young Women.
Young's Night Thoughts.
Modern Story Teller.
Pomfret's Poems.
Reeves's History of the World.
Gay's Fables.
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To be LETT, at the South End of *BOSTON*,
THE Mansion-House of the late *Charles Harrison*, Esq; with a Shop adjoining; a large new Stable, a good Garden, and a Lot of Land. Any Person inclining to hire, is desired to apply to Mr. *James Richardson*, Distiller, living near the Hay-Market.

Window Glass, and large Quart Bottles, to be sold by JOHN GILLISPIE, at his House in Common-Street, or by THOMAS KNIGHT, at the Three Kings in Cornhill.

A Pair of fashionable second-hand SILVER CHAFINDISHES. Also one Pair of Candlesticks, to be sold by WILLIAM HOMES, Jun. Goldsmith, near the Draw-Bridge, Ann Street, Boston, if apply'd for soon: Where may be had, Stone Shoe and Knee Buckles, with all sorts of Goldsmith and Jewellery Work cheap for Cash.

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MADE AND SOLD by JOHN LANGDON in *Fleet-Street*, above HANCOCK's *Wharf*, near the *Old North Meeting House*. He also sells the *best Refin'd Sperma Ceti Oil* by the Barrel. Best *Tallow Candles* mould and dipp'd, and Bayberry Wax Candles. ALL *as low as they can be had at any Place in Town.*

Choice FIRKIN BUTTER, to be Sold by ENOCH GREENLEAF, at the South End, near the Hay-Market. Oct. 29. t. b. c. t. f.)

CHOICE CHOCOLATE made and Sold by *John Goldsmith*, at the Corner Shop leading down *John Hancock*, Esq'rs. Wharff, by the large or small Quantities.—Also all Sorts of Groceries.
The Chocolate will be waranted good, and sold at the cheapest Rates.—Cash given for Cocoa.
Cocoa manufactured for Gentlemen in the best Manner.
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A Philadelphia STOVE, to be Sold. Inquire of Edes & Gill.

A few Casks of Claret, a few small Casks of French Brandy, and some best Castile Soap in Boxes. Enquire of JOHN HOMER, at Store No. 12, on the Long-Wharff. tfcrf.

Boston. Printed by EDES & GILL, *in Queen-Street.* 1771.

THE
Massachusetts AND Boston POST-BOY

Gazette, THE and ADVERTISER.

No. 700

MONDAY, *February* 11, 1771.

Further Advices from the English Prints brought by Capt. Griste of Marblehead, from Falmouth, whose Arrival was mentioned in our last.

LONDON, Decem. 15.

From the General Evening Post.

Mr. E——d B——ke's Speech *in the Robinhood Society on the* 27th ult.

THE objects now under our conſideration ſeem to me to be of great importance, & to deſerve ſomething more than a ſilent vote. I will therefore, with the leave of the Room, endeavour to throw ſome light on the ſubject.

Several gentlemen have dwelt with a kind of ſecret complacency and ſatisfaction on the high antiquity of the Attorney General's power of filing official informations. They have ſet before our eyes, in every engaging light, the reſpect and reverence which it has derived from the ſavoury mouldineſs and venerable ruſt of ages. The monarchy has ſubſiſted and flouriſhed moſt during the exiſtence of this power. Why then quarrel with it at this critical juncture, when it is likely to prove moſt beneficial? I will not ſay that there is no weight in this reaſoning, becauſe I will not ſay that there is any queſtion without its difficulties. Moſt queſtions have, like Janus, two faces; and if you view only one of them, you may, with a little management, make your favourite ſide aſſume a pretty fair and comely appearance. Something of this leggerdemain is obſervable on the preſent occaſion. While the oppoſers of the motion celebrate the flouriſhing ſtate of the monarchy during the exiſtence of this power, they forget to prove to us that it owed that happineſs to the Attorney General. It is the fate of narrow minds, and confuſed heads, to miſtake one cauſe for another, and to make nature as great a chaos as their own brain. Were it neceſſary, we might eaſily trace the flouriſhing ſtate of the monarchy up to other cauſes, and demonſtrate by facts that this inſtitution retarded, rather than accelerated its growth. But there is no occaſion for fetching ſuch a tedious compaſs. Arguments enough have been already advanced to prove it unconſtitutional, and incompatible with liberty. What can be a clearer evidence of its having never benefitted the kingdom? The ſame arguments which prove it now prejudicial, prove it prejudicial ever ſince its commencement. But what if it ſhould be ſhown not to have the ſanction of antiquity? I have inquired, among others, into this point: but Fortune has not been favourable to my diligence. I have not been able to trace it into the darkneſs and obſcurity of remote ages. Nay I have found it to be modern, and as it were of yeſterday. Far from fixing it as high up as Edward the Third, I have been obliged to come much farther down for the ſource. The words *matter of record*, which have been quoted, did not mean official informations. Bracton, who is allowed by all to be a good authority, mentions *actions popular*, which I apprehend, were founded on theſe expreſſions. But *actions popular* were not the ſame as official informations: and, in ſhort, I have, upon the minuteſt inquiry, been forced to allow them but a modern date.

Thus then it appears, that the oppoſers of the motion cannot take refuge under the wings of antiquity. They are beat out of the entenchments of Gothick rubbiſh, under which they hoped to remain impregnable. Whither now will they fly for ſhelter? To a majority of voices. In theſe alone, not in argument, will they prove victorious. If we have any diſcretion, any ſhame left, we muſt agree to this motion, and either totally aboliſh, or modify the Attorney-General's power of filing official informations. Where there no other argument for this meaſure, but that ſingle one advanced by the oppoſer, That the office is odious and ſuſpected, it would, in the opinion of any ſober man, be ſufficient. For as all government was originally inſtituted for the eaſe and benefit of the people, no eſtabliſhment, which gives them nothing but uneaſineſs, can be approved by a wiſe legiſlature. Let it then be cut off from the conſtitution as a rotten limb, which eſcaped the notice of our forefathers in the hurry and precipitation of the Revolution. But we are not preſſed by neceſſity. There is no complaint of any late abuſe of this power? This I flatly deny. The power has been egregiouſly abuſed in the caſe of Almon. Why was he ſingled out, and proſecuted before the reſt of his brethren? He, whoſe guilt, if any, was only nominal? Why was not the original publiſher and others, who had no excuſe to alledge, firſt brought to juſtice? Here I believe every man diſcovers malice. Almon had been active in promoting certain meaſures not very agreeable to the cabal. He had publiſhed certain Journals, which contained anecdotes, that ſome people, high in office and power, could wiſh to have buried in eternal oblivion. It was reſolved to puniſh him for theſe acts of temerity. Hold was therefore laid of this ſlender twig. But what enſued? The Courts dare not make uſe of the ſtrange verdict procured againſt him. The only cauſe, which the Attorney General has been able to carry againſt libellers, he cannot turn to any account. From him we learn, that the office is ſo odious and deteſtable to the public, that it does not anſwer any of the purpoſes for which it was intended. Has he not here ſaid enough to induce us to aboliſh or to modefy it? Yes certainly, if we do not ſuppoſe, with ſome ſpeculative politicians, who will juſtify the Court at all points, that the people are corrupt, and that the Courts of Juſtice and the Adminiſtration are blameleſs. For I muſt aver, that one of theſe three propoſitions muſt be true, elſe ſuch attrocious libels as we have lately ſeen, could never have paſſed unpuniſhed. Now I can ſee no reaſon for ſuppoſing that the people have ſunk to the very dregs of corruption, that they naturally delight in ſlander and detraction, and love to protect libellers and defamers. It is not long ſince they would bring in a libeller guilty even at the ſuit of the Attorney-General. In the reign of George the Second, no ſuch mortifying repulſes were received from Juries, even when a dangerous rebellion raged in the very heart of the realm. Government was ſufficiently reſpected to maintain its authority. Shebbear was without any difficulty puniſhed with impriſonment and pillory; and many other delinquents were chaſtiſed by the laſh of the law. Even ſo late as the beginning of his preſent Majeſty's reign, when the minds of men truſted to his own benign and auſpicious diſpoſition, and were not ſoured by the interpoſition of undue influence, the laws had not loſt their alutary terrors. Do you aſk a proof? The forty-fifth number of the North Briton is an undeniable evidence of my aſſertion. The jury without any difficulty found the publiſher guilty; what then has wrought ſo ſudden a change in the temper and diſpoſition of the people, that they now countenance the moſt audacious and wicked libels? In ſo ſhort a time they cannot have become abſolutely corrupt. What then is the cauſe of this ſtrange phenomenon? Are the courts of juſtice depraved and impure, and do they out of ſpite and malice contradict and oppoſe them? I hope not; I hope they are unimpeachable. I believe, nay I know, the ſcandalous reports, which are circulated, to be ill founded. Where then ſhall we look for the origin of this relaxation of the laws and of all government? How comes this Junius to have broke through the cobwebbs of the law, and to range uncontrouled, unpuniſhed, through the land? The myrmidons of the court have been long, and are ſtill, purſuing him in vain. They will not ſpend their time upon me; or you, or you. No: they diſdain ſuch vermin, when the mighty boar of the foreſt, that has broke thro' all their toils, is before them. But what will all their efforts avail? No ſooner has he wounded one than he lays down another dead at his feet. For my part, when I ſaw his attack upon the K——, I own my blood run cold. I thought he had ventured too far, and that there was an end of his triumphs. Not that he had not aſſerted many truths. Yes, Sir, there are in that compoſition many bold truths, by which a wiſe P——ce might profit. It was the rancour and venom, with which I was ſtruck. In theſe reſpects the North-Briton is as much inferior to him, as in ſtrength, wit and judgment. But, while I expected from this daring flight his final ruin and fall, behold him riſing ſtill higher, and coming down ſouſe upon both Rooms of this Society. Yes, he did make you his quarry, and you ſtill bleed from the wounds of his talons. You crouched, and ſtill crouch, beneath his rage. Nor has he dreaded the terrors of your brow; Sir; he has attacked even you; he has, and I believe you have no reaſon to triumph in the encounter. In ſhort, after carrying away our R——l Eagle in his pounces, and daſhing him againſt a rock, he has laid you proſtrate. King Lords, and C——s, are but the ſport of his fury. Were he a member of this Club, what might not be expected from his knowledge, his firmneſs and integrity? He would be eaſily known by his contempt of all danger, by his penetration, by his vigour. Nothing would eſcape his vigilance and activity. Bad Miniſters could conceal nothing from his ſagacity; nor could promiſes, nor threats, induce him to conceal any thing from the public.

But why do I dwell upon Junius alone? there are numberleſs other libellers, whom you cannot reach. Secure in the protection of the people, they laugh at the terrors of information to ſcorn. All your meſſengers of the preſs, all your tribes of informers, are as much deſpiſed as they are deteſted. What is the cauſe to this general averſion to law, this univerſal conſpiracy againſt government? We have ſeen that it ariſes neither from the natural depravity of the people, nor from the accidental misbehaviour of our courts of law. What is the concluſion? The whole is chargeable upon Ad——n. The m——rs are the grand criminals. It is their malverſation and unc——t——nal encroachment, that have rouſed up in the nation this ſpirit of oppoſition, which tramples under foot all law, order and decorum. Till they are removed and puniſhed, the land will be nothing but a ſcene of anarchy and confuſion. It is not that I do not approve of the propoſed enquiry into the conduct of our Judges. Though I believe the report to be falſe and groundleſs, yet as a friend to the Judges, as a friend to the people whoſe ſuſpicions will thus be removed by approbation, reprehenſion or puniſhment, I cannot help giving it my hearty concurrence. There is a letter directed to one of the judges, which charges him with high crimes. Will you allow that paper to walk abroad without any notice? You have tried every expedient for quieting the people, but that of removing the offence. Were it only for the ſake of experiment it would be worth your while to try what effect this meaſure would have upon the public.

The Reply of Mr. DeGrey, *the Attorney General.*

WHEN I hear facts miſrepreſented, in which I had a perſonal concern, and caſes ſtated which never had any exiſtence but in the author's brain. I think myſelf authoriſed by juſtice, and bound in honour to contradict. The laſt gentleman who ſpoke has given the Room a brief narrative of two facts, which I know to be without foundation; and I muſt tell him, that

— Edmund Burke ‖ House of Commons. ◊ See Junius's Pieces in the Index — King ſee page — 37 * Commons. § administration. ◊ ministers (!) Unconstitutional † For Printing Junius Letter. pa. 37

that to speak in the gentle terms, he treates a man injuriously, when he assigns to his actions motives which are only the suggestions of his own fancy. He informs you, that malice and oppression appear palpably on the face of Almon's prosecution, because, forsooth, he happened to be first brought to his trial, and because his guilt was only nominal. But is his opinion more respectable than the opinion of the Jury, by whom he was tried? They found him guilty. His trial preceded that of the original publisher, and the other delinquents, merely through accident. As many informations as could be conveniently got ready were at the same time filed against the transgressors. The Judges, after this process was finished, happened, in the course of business, to sit to hear causes at Westminster before they sat in the city. This is the true state of the case; this is all the malice, all the oppression, which have been exerted on this occasion. If there had been any pre-concerted scheme of rancor or revenge, a different course would have been taken. The Attorney General would have first bro't to his trial the original publisher, that culprit whose superior guilt seemed most likely to procure a virdict favourable to government a virdict which might serve as a precedent or sanction to the condemnation of the other defendants. Such would have been the true way of shewing malice, The very reverse of what is condemned would have been the only rational plan for obtaining this end.

But, after procuring a verdict in this malicious manner, we dare not make use of it! We dare not pass sentence, or punish the guilty bookseller! He shall be called up to receive sentence to-morrow. It is true that Almon has already summoned for that purpose; and yet, after attending, was told that he would not be wanted on that day. The Judges being either not agreed in their sentence, or being prevented by some other cause from concluding that business, I did not make Almon appear before them least by the rule of Court, they should be obliged to keep him in custody till sentence was passed. I was afraid that such a step might prove injurious to his trade & character. So that what was an act of lenity and mercy is here charged upon the Attorney General as an act of cowardice and fear. No, Sir, that officer has done nothing of which he needs be afraid or ashamed. He misrepresents the actions of no man; he traduces the character of no man. Neither his words, nor his deeds, need ever call a blush in his cheek.

The Reply of E——d B——ke.

I did not mean to fix a stigma on the character of any particular man. All I wanted to shew was, that there was malice somewhere, and from what I have now heard I find little reason to retract. A pretty satisfactory account, indeed, has been given for Almon's being first tried, and for his not having the other day received sentence. But has any reason been given for his having been tried at all? Has the presumption of malice, that appears upon the face of that transaction, been wiped away by the gentleman's rhetoric? No. We have heard much of the legality, equity, and reasonableness of *prima facie* evidence. If ever applicable, I am sure it is applicable to this case. The *prima facie* evidence fixes guilt on the prosecutors, and I am satisfied they have not produce contrary evidence to destroy its force. What is the consequence? They must, according to their own law or logic, be condemned. The share that Almon had in the publication of Junius's letter was so small, that no man of common sense can suppose, that he was on that account marked out as an object of punishment. No, Sir, there were other latent causes, neither so specious, nor so ostensible.—*æternum servat sub pectore vulnus—manet alta mente repostum Judicium Paridis—Et genus invisum et rapti Ganymedes honores.* I appeal to the honour and conscience of the house, whether I do not speak truth. If I do not I expect to be contradicted. Does any one chuse to rise? No; none has the front; and I have the pleasure to see that we have still some grace left among us. This is a point that is obvious to the most simple and untutored. Had I been disposed to refine, and to play the metaphysician, my ingenuity, small as it is, would have enabled me to assign no very honorable motives to the quirk, which brought the least culpable first to their trial. Had the original publisher been first tried and acquitted, it was foreseen that common decency would not suffer the other prosecutions to go any farther: a circumstance, by which the culprits would save a deal of expence, and certain officers would lose the harvest of their trade. This and some other points of the like nature I might urge, were I actuated by any malice or personal pique. But I disclaim such unworthy motives. My public conduct shall always be directed by public considerations. Having said this, I have nothing further to add, but that I see no reason to retract or alter my opinions. I return therefore to the three grounds, on which I set out, and repeat that all our present misfortunes are owing to the corruption of the people, to the misconduct of our j——s, or to the malversation of our m——y. The absurdity of the first supposition I have explained I hope to your satisfaction. The whole blame must consequently fall on the two last, but chiefly on the m——y. The necessary conclusion is that the m——y ought to be removed, and that the propoſed inquiry into the conduct of our j——s ought to be adopted.

WARSAW, (*Poland*) *November* 2.

THE Jews are ordered to retire out of Russia: Those who were settled at Riga are already gone from thence. It is likewise reported that they will soon be ordered out of Courland.

Paris, (*France*) *Nov.* 7. The artificers are employed day and night at Brest, Rochefort and Toulon; 30 battalions are ordered into Brittany, 16 into Normandy, and 6 to Corsica.

They write from Madrid, that the King has demanded a free gift of the Clergy.

LONDON, November 20 and 22.

The following is his Majesty's answer to the address of the House of Commons on his most gracious Speech from the Throne:

"Gentlemen, I thank you for this very dutiful and affectionate Address; and for the fresh mark you give of your attachment to me and my family, in your Congratulations on the happy delivery of the Queen and the birth of another Princess.

"Your ready concurrence in my sentiments, and your chearful assurances of support, afford me the highest satisfaction. You may be assured of the continuance of my endeavours to preserve to my kingdoms the blessing of peace; but I shall consider it as a blessing so long only, as it can be enjoyed consistently with the honour of my Crown, and without prejudice to the rights of my people."

The King's Order in Council, of the 16th instant, in Saturday's Gazette, after expressing his Majesty's desire to prevent all obstructions to trade, enjoins, that all ships and vessels, already arrived, or that shall hereafter arrive from America or the West Indies, with rags or cotton wool on board, the produce of those places, be not laid under any restraint whatsoever on account of quarentine.

Yesterday the Rev. Mr. Wesley preached a funeral sermon, on Mr Whitefield's death, in the morning, at Tottenham court chapel; and in the afternoon, at the Tabernacle, near Moorfields; the inside of each place was lined with black cloth, and an escutcheon hung on the pulpits. The multitudes that went with a desire to hear the sermon, exceeded all belief; the Chapel and Tabernacle were both filled as soon as they were opened, and were so much crowded that the service was perpetually interrupted with the screams and shrieks of women fainting.

We hear that his Majesty of his royal bounty has been pleased to give 1000l. towards the relief and assistance of the Protestant Dissenting Ministers settled in Nova-Scotia, in North-America; and likewise to give 500l. towards the building a church in the Savoy, for the use of the reformed German Protestants.

They write from Gibralter, that the garrison is supplied with a great quantity of provisions in case of a siege, which from the disposition of the Spaniards from the land side, seems actually meditating.

Letters from Birmingham, Sheffield, Mansfield, Nottingham, and other manufacturing towns, mention, that they cannot get hands sufficient to compleat the very extensive orders now executing for North-America.

Letters from Cadiz advise that two Spanish men of war are stationed in the Bay, to prevent any foreign ship, particularly the English, from viewing the harbour, or what they are about there.

In is now said that Lord G——r will not be able to procure a divource. vid Trial pa. 247.

We are informed that all the letters of Junius are, at the request of a great Personage, answered by a noble Lord, and will soon appear in public; the above letters and the answers to face each other on opposite pages.

Dec. 8. Advice are received from Senegal, that the French still continue to erect forts on the coast of Africa, and that fresh supplies of troops arrive daily to garrison them.

The motion made by Serjeant G——n in the Lower A——ly on Tuesday was, "That a Committee be appointed to enquire into the administration of criminal justice, and the proceedings of the Judges in Westminster hall, particularly in cases relating to the Liberty of the Press, and the constitutional power and duty of juries." The Serjeant was seconded by Ald. Oliver & Townsend, who pointed out by name a certain Judge, president of one of the Courts of Justice as the grand culprit. The speakers in behalf of the motion were Mr. Burke, Sir Joseph Mawbey, (who complained greatly of Baron S——'s conduct in trying the Serjeant at the summer assizes at Guildford) Mr. Sawbridge, Mr. Cornwall, Mr. Dunning, Mr. Weddeburne, Col. Barre, L. G. Germine, and Sir G. Saville. Speakers against the motion: Mr. Onslow, (who defended the conduct of Baron S—— at Guilford) Lord Clare, C. Fox, the Attorney General, Sir Gilbert Elliot, Mr. Forrester, and the Solicitor General. Seventy-six of the company were for the enquiry, and 184 against it. Mr. D——g spoke for two hours & upwards. The state has already incurred a very great expence, & appearances are strong on the side of war. Should nine millions be wanted for the coming year, or even six, most of them it is to be supposed, there may be a view of funding; but then where to lay the taxes will become the question. Those of the landed interest will probably be averse to the bearing of any farther part of the burthen than the increase of the land tax; and labour can bear none, the poor being hardly able to subsist already. To impose a new tax on the latter, therefore, in one way, will only prove the means of lessening perhaps in a greater degree what they already pay in others: and to tax any necessary of consumption will be likely to lay the burthen perhaps ten-fold on land and labour. To afford time, therefore, for forming plans for carrying on a war, without increasing burthens to degrees that might prove ruinous, can better means be thought of than the alienation of crown lands by sale, with the abolition of Rangerships which are burthensome to the Crown? This would be a great improvement of national property, and at the same time serve to support public credit as to make the stocks probably rise, while it might greatly extend taxation, without adding to present burthens, and likewise afford scope for an increase of population. The measure would moreover make Government very popular, and cause the turning of much money from mischievous to salutary purposes.

It cannot be supposed the French and Spaniards are not fully apprized of the declining state of our national circumstances, and of course of the precarious situation of public credit; from which cause they may ground their strongest hopes: so that dijappointment therein will best serve to intimidate them from their hostile intentions. The Ministry, therefore, cannot be too cautious of affording them any such kind of encouragement by their modes of taxation.

Berlin, Nov. 26. *The plague continues to make great ravages in Poland, and the contagion extends to within 30 miles of Warsaw, and some letters mention its having reached Kiow.*

Boston, January 1771.

SCHEME

Of a LOTTERY

FOR raising NINE HUNDRED Dollars towards Rebuilding FANEUIL-HALL, agreeable to an Act of the General Court, wherein Messieurs *Joseph Jackson, Thomas Cushing, Benjamin Austin,* and *John Ruddock*, or any three of them are appointed Managers, who are sworn to the faithful Performance of their Trust.

Faneuil-Hall Lottery, Letter I.

Consists of 2250 Tickets, at *Four Dollars* each, 676 of which are Prizes of the following Value.

Prizes.		Dollars.		Dollars.
1	of	1500	is	1500
1	of	750	is	750
1	of	400	is	400
1	of	200	is	200
7	of	100	are	700
8	of	50	are	400
12	of	20	are	240
20	of	8	are	160
625	of	6	are	3750
676 Prizes.				8100
1574 Blanks.				

2250 Tickets at 4 *Dollars* each, is 9000 Dollars.
To be paid in Prizes, 8100 Dollars.

Remains for the Market, 900 Dollars.

The above Scheme is calculated in such a Manner as we presume will be agreeable to the Public. There are but a little above two Blanks to a Prize. And as great Numbers were disappointed of being Adventurers in the last Lottery, and there is at present a great Demand for Tickets, it is not doubted but that the Drawing will commence in a Month or Six Weeks from this Time.

Public and seasonable Notice will be given of the time and place of drawing; and as soon as the drawing is finished, a list of the prizes will be published in Edes *and* Gill's Boston Gazette, *&c. and the money paid to the possessors of the Benefit Tickets, within twenty days after drawing.*

Gold as well as Silver will be taken for the Tickets, and the Prizes paid off in like Manner. Prizes not demanded within twelve Months after Drawing, will not be paid, but will be deem'd as generously given for the purposes aforesaid, and will be applied accordingly.

TICKETS are to be sold by the Managers.

MONDAY, *February* 11, 1771. [NUMB. 1846.]

The BOSTON Evening-Post.

Containing the freſheſt & moſt important Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

To the Publiſhers of the BOSTON EVENING-POST.

No deſpotic government can ever *ſubſiſt* without the ſupport of that *inſtrument* of tyranny and oppreſſion, a STANDING ARMY. For all *illegal* power muſt be ſupported by the SAME MEANS by which it was *at firſt* acquired.

J. Dickinſon, MONTAGU.

AS the month of March is ſo nigh at hand, I have wondered to hear ſo little diſcourſe, relative to a decent, manly and inſtructive commemoration of the melancholy tragedy of the laſt year.

I think it will be agreed on *all ſides*, that the fatal effects of *ſtanding armies and quartering troops in populous cities*, are apparent from the various tranſactions, which took place, while the ſoldiery were ſtationed in this town; and more eſpecially from the mournful cataſtrophe of laſt March. However we may differ in opinion concerning the real *ſtate of facts*, as they exiſted between the *agents* on the unhappy evening, yet ſurely none will deny, that ſuch conſequences were eaſily deducible, for ſuch effects naturally flowed, from ſuch cauſes.

A ſtrict reſearch into remote antiquity will teach the ends of making *the military* a *diſtinct* body in the ſtate; and even a curſory retroſpection on the conduct of our anceſtors will ſhow their wiſdom, jealouſy, fore-caſt, nay *ſpirit of prophecy*, touching this important manœuvre of ſtate-*cunning*.* —— Equally inſtructive alſo will be an attention to the fate of former nations, on the eſtabliſhment and uſe of diſciplined armies:—nor of leſs import is it to recollect and remember Britiſh hiſtory, as to this formidable engine of tyranny.

How happily might theſe, and other ſimilar ideas be awakened at the approaching anniverſary of the fifth of March. To call to mind the deeds of our fathers, and at ſtated periods to review the complicated machinery of government, is certainly a very profitable and intereſting duty. It ſerves, among other valuable purpoſes, to call forth our notice of matters, which would otherwiſe eſcape our obſervation; to imprint on the mind of the riſing youth (the hopes of their country) thoſe truths which ſerve as governing directories of future life; it gives a check to that incroaching and aſpiring luſt of domination, which, more or leſs, actuates the great and powerful in every community.—If theſe were all the good ends ſuch an annual commemoration would anſwer, it ought not to be omitted; but the one half has not been told: thoſe who are acquainted with the affections and movements of the human heart will ſupply the reſidue.

I therefore propoſe it to the underſtanding and diſcreet, as well as the zealous, friends of liberty and mankind, that a regular plan be formed for an annual & ſolemn remembrance of the 5th of March.||

I would ſpeak my own mind on this occaſion with freedom, tho' with becoming diffidence. And I own, that in my preſent view of the matter, it ſeems to be expedient to *exclude*, the reverend and worthy gentlemen of the Clergy from being concerned in any part of the exerciſes of the day. This propoſed *excluſion* does not ariſe from any averſion to that uſeful order of men, or from any doubt of their learning, integrity or fortitude. But I conceive that this celebration ought to be conſidered and conducted ſolely with a reference to *civil* ſociety and domeſtick policy. And it is in general, perhaps, of little advantage to true religion or good government, that the clergy ſhould interfere in matters purely temporal, and wholly affecting ſocial compacts and political œconomy.

It may therefore be proper to chuſe two perſons to deliver (one in the forenoon and the other in the afternoon) a diſſertation on —— THE POLICY OF STANDING ARMIES; AND THE NATURAL TENDENCY OF QUARTERING REGULAR TROOPS IN POPULOUS CITIES IN TIME OF PEACE. —— This choice ſhould be at ſuch a convenient time as to give the ſpeaker opportunity to mature his thoughts, digeſt his arguments and form his diction. By this means, it is likely the performance will be devoid of crude ſentiments and inelegant language; and if the audience are not inſtructed with a ſenſible, judicious and uſeful diſquiſition on ſo important ſubjects, yet their time will not be wholly miſemployed in giving countenance to thoſe efforts of genius, which may throw ſome new ray of light upon thoſe ſciences, the knowledge of which can never be too generally diffuſed, or too univerſally inculcated.——But might we indulge the pleaſing hopes, that on theſe occaſions ſome riſing worthy, ſome genius yet unborn, will pervade the mazy ſyſtem and perplexed labyrinth of fraud and uſurpation;—that will reſcue one right from the jaws of power, and reſtore one liberty to oppreſſed mankind;—how would the flattering thought inſpire our hearts—how would grateful millions bleſs the inſtitution!

Many benefits reſulting from this plan, I decline pointing out; of ſome plauſible objections I am aware, but do not think myſelf obliged, at preſent, to obviate them. I have offered my ſentiments in a manner becoming a good citizen:—they claim, I truſt, ſome ſmall attention. What is propoſed with decency is intitled to candid treatment; but ill-placed ridicule, illiberal and cenſorious dogmatiſm, never promoted the cauſe of GOD or man.

MENTOR.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

Proceedings in the Lower Room of the Robinhood Society on Monday laſt.

On Monday General C——y, after the eſtimates of ordnance expences were read by Mr. C—ks, addreſſed himſelf to the Preſident:

"SIR,

"I DO not know whether it is neceſſary to ſay any thing in ſupport of the expences for the year 1771. Nor will I trouble the Committee, till ſome objections are made. My honorable friend, who opened the buſineſs, has obſerved the ſums wanted for the repairs of the different garriſons of Gibralter and Minorca. As to the former, it is needleſs to point out the neceſſity of keeping it in repair, particularly upon the eve of a war: As to the latter, every military Gentleman, the leaſt acquainted with the fortreſs of St. Phillip's, knows how dangerous the ſuburbs are, in caſe it is attacked by an enemy, as plainly appeared in the late war, when, though the garriſon did their duty, the ſucceſs of the enemy was facilitated by their erecting their batteries under cover of the ſuburbs. The other place which requires defence is the dock-yard at Portſmouth; every body knows it is not fortified, but that Goſport which is oppoſite is. Theſe, Sir, and the 8000l. for fortifying Newfoundland, I preſume no Gentleman will object to.

"It is alſo propoſed, Sir, to add a battallion, conſiſting of eight companies, to the artillery, with one Colonel Commandant and Lieutenant Colonel. As a ſcarcity of Field-officers has been much complained of, particularly in Germany, where there was only one, though an Officer of the greateſt merit, yet the artillery were often left to the care of a Captain.

"And it is propoſed to add four-pence *per diem* to the pay of Lieutenant Fireworkers, and make them ſecond Lieutenants. I do not mean this augmentation merely on the ſuſpicion of a war, but to have it an eſtabliſhment; which will ſave this honorable Houſe the trouble of conſidering it annually. I wiſh it to be an eſtabliſhment in time of peace as well as war.

"It is alſo, Sir, propoſed to reduce the number of Gunners, which are ten, to eight; and as Gunners are allowed four-pence *per diem* more than a Matroſs, in their room to add two Matroſſes. Now, Sir, by adding the eight companies, it will be an honourable retreat for officers worn out in the ſervice. By this means we can more conveniently ſpare the other battalions upon foreign ſervice; and it is needleſs to mention how well that corps behaved in the late war; the variety of ſervices they were upon produced greater difficulties to them, and they did more ſervice than any one corps.

Lord G. G——s. "The Honorable Gentleman, who communicated the eſtimate of the ordnance expences, ſaid very little; but the other Honorable Gentleman, whoſe immediate province it is, has gone more largely into particulars, and given us a detail.—I ſhould be very ſorry to object or differ from him, but in ſome particulars I muſt diſſent. As to the repairs of the different garriſons, I confeſs them, though very great, yet extremely neceſſary, eſpecially at Minorca, as we are now on the commencement of a war. As to that part of the expence for Newfoundland, I can have no objection; I am only ſurpriſed it is ſo trifling. Why, Sir, 8000l. is barely ſufficient for your fiſhery, and never can be meant to fortify the whole iſland.—We all can remember how ill provided it was laſt war, when the enemy took it, and how happily it was retaken by an Honorable Gentleman behind me, (Colonel Amherſt) without waiting for orders from home. I can only imagine, the 8000l. is meant to ſecure a particular harbour, and not to put the whole iſland in a ſtate of defence againſt any attacks from an enemy.—The Hon. Gentleman did not enter into particulars; I have therefore no objections to offer; I *ſuppoſe* the ſupply demanded is juſt, and it is our duty to ſee the money is not *miſapplied*. As to the propoſed augmentation of the artillery, I *muſt* differ from the Hon. Gentleman. At the time of the reduction, the army were reduced from 100 to 50, but the artillery had three battalions preſerved; and the augmentation propoſed of eight companies, I conſider only as an additional expence to the people. I would not wiſh to be underſtood, that I object to the rewarding of merit, by oppoſing it: No, Sir, I am ſenſible that *this* corps have great merit, and that they have not been rewarded as they deſerved; but I can by no means conſent to the rendering of an additional battalion permanent, as the Honorable Member hinted. If it is to be a war, let us proceed regular.

LONDON, Decem. 15.

THE Lower Room of the Robinhood Society, took it as an inſult on them, in not being ſuffered to be in the Upper Room, whilſt they were ſitting; and therefore were of opinion that they ought to do juſtice to themſelves upon this proceeding.

It was moved by Mr. D——g, that a Committee ſhould be appointed to ſearch the Journals of the Houſe of L——ds, of that day, as to what proceedings and reſolutions were therein, with relation to the not permitting any perſons to be preſent in any part of the ſaid Houſe, during the ſitting thereof.

Col. B——re, ſaid, "It is to the outrageous and daring Behaviour of certain Members of the Upper Room, who truſt to their Majority, that they are indebted for this inſult on this room.—It was a conduct that ſhocked the honeſt part of that noble Aſſembly. They acted like themſelves; they withdrew, rather than give their ſanction to ſuch an unworthy and unprecedented behaviour. I myſelf was preſent, and will affirm that no C——t or B—r—g—n ever equalled the horrid indecency I was there a witneſs to. Sir, we give up the rights of our C—nſt—t—nts, and of our own honor, if we do not reſent this uſage, or if we only make ſo tame a return to it, and ſo diſgraceful a one, as to act as improperly as they have done. I am for the motion, and hope it will go further."

L—d N——h, ſaid, "It ill becomes the Dignity of this houſe to ſuffer ſuch a language to be held as that uſed by the above Gentleman, by diſcriminating what he calls the *honeſt part* of the room. Their conduct I condemn as much as any body; and therefore agreed with a Motion made by my Right Hon. friend who ſits near me, [Right Hon G—— O——w] to have this Room exert its power over them, exactly as the Upper Houſe had theirs over us. Retaliation is all that is in our power, and all we ſhould think of. The Members of the Upper Room have not infringed any privilege of ours; they have not injured us; they have not inſulted us, &c. Searching the J—rn—ls of the Upper Room will be uſeleſs and nugatory, and therefore diſgraceful, and unworthy of us."

On Tueſday there was a very long Debate on the *ex officio* power of the Attorney-General, in regard to filing informations, the principal Speakers were Mr. Dunning, Mr. Edmund Burke, to which Mr. De Grey, replied. vid page. 395

Enquiry has been made whether there was no Reply to Lord C——m; we can at preſent find only the following:

In anſwer to the ſentiments of this great patriot, another orator, well known under the title of a remarkable impeaching character in the *Beggar's Opera*, remarked, "That tho' he never remembered to have heard the noble Earl's ſentiments coincide ſo nearly with him in ſome points, as they did on the preſent occaſion; yet he could not help conſidering his aſſertions in general to be mere *ipſe dixits*, or matters of opinion; for," continued he, "We have been told this day, that the preſent adminiſtration is a very unpopular one; that the people are quite diſſatisfied; that we are not in a ſituation to defend ourſelves from foreign attacks; nay, that we have not even twelve ſhips of the line ready for ſervice. Now, as I have not the honor to be of the adminiſtration, I cannot ſpeak preciſely as to the truth of theſe declarations; but I have a right to give my opinion as well as the noble Earl; and my opinion is, we are in a ſituation to defend ourſelves againſt all our enemies; that the preſent adminiſtration is not an unpopular one; and that the people are not diſſatisfied. I think the preſent oppoſition are ten thouſand times more unpopular. I ſee it every day—I ſee it in the laſt Weſtminſter remonſtrance—I ſee it in the common council—I ſee it in every part of the kingdom—In ſhort, it is nothing but *remonſtrance*, *inſtructions*, and *impeachment*, or, in other words, it is all *Wilkes* and *Edridge*, noiſe, nonſenſe, and confuſion."

Sir William Draper arrived in London from New-York the 26th of November. The 28th 40,000 ſeamen were voted for 1771. 30,000 to be regiſtred: The expence for one year will be two millions; at 4l. per month.—Inſurances to the Weſt-Indies was advanced at Lloyd's Coffee-houſe from 4 to 10 per cent.—Polices have been opened at the Coffee-houſes, to give 9 guineas to return 100 if war is not declared in 7 days; and 40 to receive 100 if declared before the 31ſt of December. One gentleman gave a merchant 100 guineas to receive a guinea a day till war is declared. The payment to expire if war is not declared in a year and half.

The Preſs continues very hot.

It is ſaid a great Perſonage coincides in opinion with a noble Earl, that the Spaniards are certainly preparing to ſtrike a capital blow in the Weſt, and the French in the Eaſt Indies.—It is ſaid a certain ambaſſador has aſſured the M——y that no attack has been made by the King his Maſter's ſea or land forces, either upon Gibraltar or Jamaica.

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* Cunning, ſays Lord Bacon, is a ſort of *left-handed* wiſdom,

|| When the Maſſacre was, & House of Commons in Conway

See these Blanks filled up page 395

Quid pa. 60.

For proof Turn to Journal of Times pa. 323 & Vol. 2.

& Chatham & vid his Speech pa. 383

Ministry.

LONDON.

Sir William M-d--h's Speech.

THERE is something pleasant in the language, as well as in the train of reasoning adopted by our Ministers. They persuade themselves that their measures will be cordially supported by the people, while the people are at variance with them and their measures. They expect that there will be no contest but that of displaying a superiority of zeal in suppost of the common cause, forgetting that the nation can never make a common cause with those, whom it has found to be common enemies. It seems they are resolved to be consistent, and not to deviate on this occasion from the same prudential maxims which have hitherto directed their conduct, and rendered their plan of politics so successful and satisfactory.—The hearty concurrence of the kingdom they deem a just reward for having violated its most essential rights.—Nor is this surprising in men of their principles and talents. Their past administration being only a transcript of the measures pursued by Charles the First, why should we wonder that they should preserve the same character to the last, and complete the tragedy.—*Servetur ad imum qualis ab incepto processerit, & sibi constet.* Charles, while openly invading the franchises of his people, had the temerity to engage in a war. What was the consequence? The injured people would not fight, and thus brought disgrace and ruin upon the head of the deluded and devoted monarch. Men will never discover spirit or valour, when they have no confidence in their leaders. Much more will this be the case, when they dread greater calamities from their leaders, than from the very enemies whom they oppose. Domestic slavery is no less terrible, than a foreign yoke, even where that yoke is certain. What then will it be, where a foreign yoke is but barely possible? The danger with which we are threatened by France and Spain, is distant and uncertain; but the blow aimed by our Ministers at the vitals of liberty, the most precious of all possessions, is imminent and undoubted. Can it then be expected that Britons can sally forth, like Quixottes, in quest of distant enemies, while foes more formidable, because insidious friends, remain behind in possession of the city, of the citadel, and every palladium of the constitution? Never believe it. They cannot exert their native gallantry in defence of that liberty, which no longer exists. Being deprived of the character of citizens, they will not expose their lives for a master. Accustomed to fight for themselves, they will beware of encreasing the power of a despot, and forging their own chains.

Recollect the fate of King John, abandoned by his English subjects, because they spurned at oppression, he lost his transmarine dominions, and laid the foundation of all his future misfortunes. Call to mind the catastrophe of Edward the Second. In his war with the Scotch, fortune did not turn her back upon him, till he had first provoked his subjects to desertion. A people of a generous and free spirit discover in such circumstances less valour than confirmed slaves. Their souls distracted between hope and fear are unmanned by the anxiety of suspence. The Romans, oppressed by their Decemvirs, refused not only to fight, but to conquer. They fled before those foreign enemies, who durst not face them, when they had once quelled their domestic foes. Such are the effects produced by the dread of losing liberty!

Of these truths all our great Princes were so fully convinced, that, before they embarked on the perilous ocean of war, they saw all the storms of civil commotion laid, and internal peace and union restored to all their dominions. Thus supported by the love and united strength of his subjects, Edward the First conquered Scotland. Thus supported, Edward the Third victoriously traversed France, and annexed Calais to the crown of England. Thus supported, Henry the Fifth quartered the lilly with the rose, and left the fair possession to his son.

But why should I expatiate farther on a point so manifest in itself, that it hardly needs the testimony of history, which is so explicit in its behalf? Nothing but the perverse obstinacy and unenlightened politics of our present rulers could stand in need of any admonition on this head. Had they not avowed it both in the speech, and in the address, no sober man could have suspected that they would count upon the concurrence of the nation, till our decision of the Middlesex Election was reversed.* The grievance is so enormous and intolerable, that none, who deserve not a cell in Bedlam, can reasonably hope for such an event. Of this truth I have so strong a conviction, that, though I know what little weight I have with the Ministers, I cannot help conjuring them to take away this evil thing, this stumbling block, from among the people. If they will be deaf to the voice of reason, to the call of justice, and the request of the nation, yet let them make this sacrifice to their own security, and to the stability of the throne. Tho' you should have no compassion on the present age, nor shew any regard to posterity, at least consult the safety of your own heads: and once in your lives do an act, which may prove your attachment to that master, and that family, of whose interests you pretend to be so tender.

LONDON, December 18.

The following is a copy of the questions L—d C——n put to L—d M——d in the Upper Room of the Robinhood Society last Tuesday, in answer to the paper L—d M——d left with the Clerk of the Room the day before. As L—d M——d refused to answer these questions, (saying he would not answer *interrogatories*) they are left with the clerk of the Room.

1. Does the opinion mean to declare, that upon the general issue of Not Guilty, in the case of a seditious libel, the Jury have no right by law to examine the innocence or criminality of the paper, if they think fit, and to form their verdict with such examination?

2. Does the opinion mean to declare, that in the case above mentioned, when the Jury have delivered in their verdict, *Guilty*, that this verdict has found the fact only, and not the law?

3. Is it to be understood by this opinion, that if the Jury come to the bar, and say that they find the printing and publishing, but that the paper is no libel, that in that case the Jury have found the defendant guilty generally, and the verdict must be so entered up?

4. Whether the opinion means to say, that if the Judge, after giving his opinion of the innocence or criminality of the paper, should leave the consideration of that matter, together with the printing and publishing, to the Jury, such a direction would be contrary to law?

5. I beg leave to ask, whether dead and living Judges, then absent, did declare their opinions in open Court, and whether the noble L^d has any note of such opinions?

6. Whether they declared such opinions, after solemn arguments, or upon any point judicially before them? &

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The following is his Majesty's answer to the Address of the House of Commons on his most gracious Speech from the Throne:

"*Gentlemen, I thank you for this very dutiful and affectionate Address; and for the fresh mark you give of your attachment to me and my family, in your Congratulations on the happy delivery of the Queen and the birth of another Princess.*

"*Your ready concurrence in my sentiments, and your chearful assurances of support, afford me the highest satisfaction. You may be assured of the continuance of my endeavours to preserve to my kingdoms the blessing of peace; but I shall consider it as a blessing so long only, as it can be enjoyed consistently with the honor of my Crown, and without prejudice to the rights of my people.*"

Yesterday the Rev. Mr. Wesley preached a funeral sermon, on Mr Whitefield's death, in the morning, at Tottenham-court chapel; and in the afternoon, at the Tabernacle, near Moorfields; the inside of each place was lined with black cloth, and an escutheon hung on the pulpits. The multitudes that went with a desire to hear the sermon, exceed all belief; the Chapel and Tabernacle were both filled as soon as they were opened, and were so much crowded that the service was perpetually interrupted with the screams and shrieks of women fainting. Many thousands could not get in.

Dec. 1. The account of our ships being stopt in Spain, is confirmed by a letter sent from Cadiz to a merchant in Lime-street, which brings advice that all the English ships in that port have been stopt. And that Capt. Cheesman, of the True Briton, arrived at Pool from Cadiz, confirms the same; and adds, that the Spaniards are pulling down all the houses near the front of the Mole, where they are very assiduous in erecting batteries, and fortifying the place.

Dec. 4 Among the six malefactors executed at Tyburn on the 14th of November, was the unhappy Man convicted of Beastiality with a She Ass: He chiefly excited the attention of the populace: He shewed great marks of sincere repentance, and wept bitterly; yet numberless uttered execrations at the gallows against him. He had a wife and one child, and esteemed among his neighbours as a very sober Man.

Dec. 13. An English ship, name unknown, bound to America, is burnt off Margate.

The motion made in the upper assembly, by the Earl of Chatham yesterday was, that Capt. Hunt, late Captain of the Tamer sloop, be ordered to attend this House on Monday next. The previous question was then put, and carried 55 for, 21 against.

We can from undoubted authority assure the Public, that at a Council held Yesterday, WAR was determined on.

We hear that when the House of Commons have gone thro' some matters relative to Massachusett's-Bay, which are likely to be finished in a few days, both Houses will adjourn next week for the holidays.

War is ardently desired by all real lovers of their country of every rank, as it will inevitably have one good effect, which nothing else is likely to produce, viz. *The downfall of the present slothful and dastardly Administration.*

Last wednesday Lord Weymouth declared in a great assembly, that at present there would be no war with Spain, as every thing would be settled in an amicable manner, and to the satisfaction of all parties; on which Lord Chatham replied, that he could give no credit to his assertion, for that he was well assured the Spaniards had no intention at present of accommodating matters with the British Court upon honorable terms.

The heralds at arms, and trumpeters of the houshold, have received orders to be in readiness at an hour's notice; which makes it reasonable to conclude War is intended to be immediately declared.

It is said, on the arrival of Potter the messenger, his dispatches were found to contain nothing more than a reference to the Spanish ambassador, who was instructed by his orders how to negociate with us; and it was given out that these instructions breathed only the spirit of peace, and stocks rose considerably on the news. But alas! when these peaceable instructions were made known, they contained no positive answer to any of our demands, and only mentioned the giving up Falkland's islands (debarring us of our liberty of erecting forts there) and that our ships on entering the Spanish ports, should be subject to be visited by the Spanish officers.

Never was the money affairs of Ireland in such an alarming state as at present. One merchant in Dublin has failed for a hundred and twenty thousand pounds, another for sixty thousand, and two or three others for thirty, twenty, and sixteen thousand each; at the same time that the circulating cash of the kingdom is not supposed to be above two hundred and fifty thousand pounds, if so much.

The duel, between L^d G. G——ne and Governor J——e, was occasioned by the former's calling the latter out of the lower room in a great assembly, and demanding satisfaction for words spoken therein.

Dec. 18. It is said to be the fashion at Court to wear buttons made after the manner of those invented by a great Personage. It was first done by a Court sycophant, as a compliment to the taste and abilities of his master. How great a mistake! when it must appear to every other person to be the greatest stroke of satyr.

It is become fashionable in many companies to give the following toast, *a real and hearty battle to the two quarrelling parties.*

By the parliament sitting so near to Christmas, and adjourning to the latter end of January, as it is said will be the case, it is naturally enough supposed, that our affairs with Spain are for some time longer likely to continue in a state of entire uncertainty. It is likewise supposed the contents of the budget are not yet in order, and that difficulties must occur in the department of ways and means.

By all intelligence from the several ports of England, the appearances of war seem by no means to be relished. All ardors for victory over our national enemies now evidently flag. People feel the galling weight of burthens created by the late war, and experience, by the conditions and instability of the last peace, that we conquer and burthen ourselves to no purpose: war proving generally only a harvest to state plunderers, as the making of peace likewise does to such as deserve a worse name.

We hear that his Majesty of his royal bounty has been pleased to give 1000l. towards the relief and assistance of the Protestant Dissenting Ministers settled in Nova-Scotia, in North-America.

Letters from Birmingham, Sheffield, Mansfield, Nottingham, and other manufacturing towns, mention, that they cannot get hands sufficient to compleat the very extensive orders now executing for North-America.

Letters from Cadiz advise, that two Spanish men of war are stationed in the Bay, to prevent any foreign ships, particularly the English from viewing the harbour, or what they are about there.

Spain, by the advanced state of her preparations, seems to have long determined on a rupture.—There are thirty ships of the line with their provisions in at Ferrol; and the Spanish troops are filing off to the coast of Galicia.

The last vessel from Boston bro't another pamphlet, which contains an account of the cargoes of 8 vessels from England. In one of these vessels the Faction imported into Boston 300 spinning wheels, which they sell by way of great favor to the deluded people, at the moderate & conscientious profit of cent. per cent.

We are informed that all the letters of Junius are at the request of a great Personage, answered by a noble Lord, and will soon appear in public: the above letters and the answers to face each other on opposite pages.

On Sunday morning as an itinerant preacher was holding forth to his flock at the upper end of Drury lane, the lieutenant of the rendezvous held at the King's head the corner of Princes-street, with some of his gang, went to hear him, and after complimenting him on his harangue, finding him to be a stout fellow, generously gave him a shilling, which he accepted with a low bow, and they then conducted him to their rendezvous, telling him, that tho' he preached very well there, he would preach much better on board of their ship.

Promoted, James Bruce, Esq; to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the 65th regiment of foot, in the room of Charles West Roberts, Esq; who retires.

The following ships of war are in commission at Spithead, Portsmouth Harbour, and St. Helens:

Ships,	*Captains,*	*Guns,*	*Ships,*	*Captains,*	*Guns,*
Namur,	Griffiths,	74	Liverpool,	Braithwaite,	32
Ajax,	Allen,	74			
Arrogant,	Moore,	74	Venus,	Belfour,	36
Centaur,	Bentick,	74	Pallas,	Lefory,	36
Bellona,	Vernon,	74	Diana,	Orslow,	32
Yarmouth,	Varlo,	74	Juno,	Scott,	32
Temeraire,	Le Crass,	74	Glory,	Ruthven,	28
Belleisle,	Ourray,	74	Lizard,	Inglis,	28
Cornwall,	Lloyd,	74	Emerald,	Mootery,	32
Elizabeth,	Ogle,	74	Otter,	Williams,	14
St. Antonio,	Affleck,	64	Merlin,	Marshal,	18
Achilles,	Wheelock,	64	Favourite,	Maltby,	18
Rippon,	Brereton,	60	Hussar,	Linzee,	28
Phœnix,	Saxton,	40	Weazel,	Young,	14

On reading in the Papers that three Pair of his M——y's Breeches were pawned.

OLD Ch——m give o'er,
And harangue 'em no more—
Of what use are all your fine Speeches?
Such lengths the Rogues run
That we must be undone—
Why, they've pawn'd e'en his M——y's Breeches.

All Persons who have Demands on the Estate of the late Mr. *George Holmes*, of *Boston*, Distiller, deceased, and all indebted to said Estate, are desired to apply to the Subscriber, sole surviving Executor to the same, in order for Settlement.

BENJAMIN MULBERRY HOLMES.

☞ Likewise all Persons who have Demands on the Estate of the late Mrs. *Ann Holmes*, Widow, and those indebted to her, are desired to apply as above.

◊ Meredith's

* Lutterels being placed in the Room of Jn.° Wilkes. vid. pa 535—538. 550. Vol. 2.

vid address pa. 369 & House of Lords & vid. pa. 384. (1) page 262. vid. Taken of them pa. 311. & House of Commons. (1) Turn to Index Vol. 2. of this for his Letters.

|| L.d Camden

= L.d Mansfield & vide Speech pa. 369 } King & Majesties. = Chatham.

By D^r Young.

Meſſrs. Fleets,

I Obſerve Philanthrop, in his publication of laſt Monday, appeals to the experience of the inhabitants in general, "that "the commanding officer (of the King's troops) has *all along* ſhewn a diſpoſition, and taken the beſt precautions to reſtrain the ſoldiery from committing any acts of violence or offering any affront to others."

Being one of the appellees, I muſt remind Philanthrop of the reſcue of a priſoner out of the hands of a civil officer, & wounding of ſaid officer, even in the preſence of Mr. Juſtice Quincy, more fully explained in a certain number of affidavits taken at the time and ſent home by order of the Houſe of Repreſentatives; and for which action an officer and ſeveral ſoldiers were convicted before the ſuperior court: And of this reſcue it was then more than "*hinted*" the *commanding officer* had more knowledge and afforded leſs diſcountenance to ſo daring an outrage, than might be expected, from a gentleman ſtrongly diſpoſed to reſtrain the ſoldiery even from offering affronts. If this is diſputed, I ſhall look up the paper which contains theſe affidavits and the obſervations made upon them and publiſhed in London, from which and a certain journal of occurrences reprinted in this town, to all which 'tis preſumed he was knowing, Philanthrop might have been aware of the conſequences of an appeal to the public, that ſuch a *reſtraining* diſpoſition as he boaſts of, had *all along* been ſhewn. Neither has time ſufficiently effaced the fears which contradict the *healing* concluſion; that "in conſequence of ſuch a diſpoſition and ſuch precautions, the ſoldiers were in general as *quiet, peaceable* and inoffenſive as could rationally be expected or *deſired*." It is confeſſed they were as quiet, peaceable and inoffenſive, as might be expected from a ſet of men, who conſidered themſelves at once removed from the ſtate of ſervants to the people for a daily ſtipend, to that of ſovereign lords and arbiters of their former maſters lives and fortunes; indeed the inſtruments of their caſtigation, for indulging the preſumptuous conception that they had any right to concern themſelves about the diſpoſal of either. Notwithſtanding which, I preſume I was not the only perſon *affronted* at ſeeing two regiments of ſoldiers land on the long wharf, with all the formality of a determined enemy, one regiment to form—march up—halt 'till the other formed—march up, halt and parade a while in kingſtreet—march & form in the common, and demand the evacuation of the Province Manufactory-houſe for their reception in two hours. I was not the ſole Britiſh American, whoſe blood boiled with indignation, on ſeeing the ſenate-houſe, the then *ſanctuary* both of deliberative and diſtributive juſtice, trampled under foot and moſt contemptuouſly abuſed by a banditti of freebooters, over which the Commander in chief diſclaimed authority, and who ſo repeatedly aſſaulted the civil magiſtrate even in execution of his office impunito, that few were found hardy enough to venture on their duty. I was not the only one who in the memorable ſiege of the manufactory was *affronted*, beat with a muſket, and abuſed by a foot ſoldier, who had the impudence to oppoſe my conveying advice, ſuſtenance, &c. to my friends, who were in the moſt arbitrary and unjuſt manner attemted to be turned headlong out of their habitations, to ſleep and manufacture on the common if they pleaſed. Others (if I am not miſtaken) were in ſome degree *affronted* to ſee a *main-guard* and *pointed cannon* placed at the very door of the ſtate-houſe; and to be diſturbed by the clatter of drums and din of fifes during the ſolemn pleadings & charges of the ſuperior court of judicature for the province. This ſame clatter, din and parade, occupying at once the ſeats of juſtice aforeſaid, and the merchants exchange, from day to day, the ſabbath not excepted, was not as entirely inoffenſive to every one as could be *rationally deſired*, whatever might be expected.

The ſoldiers early took poſſeſſion of the town's land at its entrance without the leaſt ceremony, and thereupon erected a guard houſe, at which, as abſolute maſters, they called to account paſſengers to and from the country; and even ſtopped one of his Majeſty's Council in his chariot. In order to eſtabliſh the appearance of a garriſon'd town—they had the *effrontery* to challenge every inhabitant that paſſed the ſtreets in the evening, and oftentimes abuſe them for diſdaining to anſwer them.

Philanthrop's intelligence muſt have been very faulty, ſhould the inſults, affronts, &c. above-mentioned, with numberleſs others offered to women as well as men, during the humiliating period in queſtion, have ſo fairly eſcaped him, that he could with all the candor he aſſumes, in ſober earneſt, appeal to the inhabitants in general, for a teſtimony that the behavior of the ſoldiery was as quiet, peaceable and inoffenſive as could rationally be *deſired*; had he not *preſumed* a little on the *ſubſidence* of the *ſpirit of diſcontent*, which the *friends of government* tell us has *miſled* the people.

But let me for once inform you, Philanthrop, that *too much* may be expected from that quarter. Many thouſands have lain ſtill to give your party an opportunity of bringing things to a good iſſue on terms of leſs diſgrace than they know you deſerve. They have long been conſcious ye were ſhortſighted gudgeons, garbling at baits, which, however delicious they may ſeem for the preſent, muſt finally render the devourer a prey to foreign enemies.

The *ſword* of *civil war* is dreaded by every wiſe man, and nothing but the baſe alternative of *ſlavery* will tempt him to draw it.—But men born and educated to a ſenſe of the inexpreſſible difference in the condition of perſons who may apply the powers of mind and body with which God has bleſſed them to their own emolument and ſecurity; and thoſe miſerable beings who exiſt only at the pleaſure, and for the convenience, perhaps gratification of others, may rationally be expected to lay hold on every favorable opportunity, to burſt the bonds of th- oppreſſor, and fate the gibbet with the manſtealer, uſurper, and deſtroyer of their lives and liberties! But to continue,

Philanthrop ſeems very apprehenſive that altho' Capt. Preſton and the ſoldiers have been acquitted, the world ſtill think they ought to have been hanged: And in order, if poſſible, to remove ſuch an opinion, he has exhibited to his readers *an heap* of evidence given in court to ſhew "that a conſiderable number of perſons did form a deſign to attack the ſoldiers on the evening of the 5th of March;" and then he brings out a liſt of not leſs than *thirty-three* witneſſes "who ſwore to the foregoing facts." But would Philanthrop have it believed that *each* of thoſe witneſſes ſwore to *all* thoſe facts which he has recited? I have read the trial, and affirm they did not: How unfair is it then, in Philanthrop to tell his readers, that a conſiderable number of perſons had "*threatened to knock down the firſt officer or bloody back'd raſcal they ſhould meet——to go and join ſome of their friends and attack the damn'd ſcoundrels and drive them out of town, for they had no buſineſs there,*" and then to inſinuate that this piece of evidence was ſworn to by *thirty-three* perſons whoſe names he mentions—or if we are to ſuppoſe it was atteſted by one of them only, which is the truth, ought we not to have been told which of the thirty-three had ſworn to facts which Philanthrop eſteems ſo important to prove his point; that we might have judged of the *probability* of the ſtory from the *character* of the relater? This is no more than every one has a right to expect, and Philanthrop muſt be fair and open, if he intends (as he aſſerts he has already done) to ſatisfy a reaſonable and unprejudiced mind. The facts above-mentioned were related by *William Davis, ſerjeant-major of the 14th regiment*, who alſo ſwore, that "at 8 o'clock he ſaw 200 of thoſe perſons armed with clubs, ſticks and guns, marching regularly *two's & three's*, and they were a minute paſſing by him" towards dock-ſquare; a teſtimony ſo *ſingular* as well as extraordinary that neither of the council for the priſoners made any uſe of it in ſtating the evidence to the jury. It was moreover *contradicted* in court by Col. *Marſhall*, who ſpent the evening in dock-ſquare, and ſwore that after nine "*all was quiet there.*" I leave others to enquire which of theſe *contradictory* evidences is moſt *probable*. This is the manner which Philanthrop has choſen to *elucidate* facts, and prove that "a conſiderable number of perſons had formed a deſign to attack the ſoldiers on the evening of the 5th of March." After all, I would not have Philanthrop, nor any friend to *government by muſket and bayonet*, to apprehend I ſhould have given myſelf all this trouble to clear the inhabitants of ſuch an imputation, did I conceive it at all founded in truth; nay I declare I had rather run the chance of another rencounter, on terms a little more equal, than ſubmit to the indignity, inſult and danger I was expoſed to every month of the never to be forgotten nor forgiven period of Boſton's captivity.

Boſton, Feb. 8. 1771. *An Inhabitant of Boſton.*

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31.

We hear that when Capt. Farrel left Falmouth, four Packet-Boats were lying there ready to ſail, ſuppoſed to be detained that the Declaration of War might be ſent out by them.—One of theſe was the Packet for New-York, which was expected to ſail in three or four days. A Veſſel was arrived there from Cadiz in 16 days, the Maſter of which reports, that he came away by ſtealth, the Engliſh veſſels in that harbour being detained, and a Declaration of War there was every day expected. Private letters by Capt. Farrel of the 5th December, mention, War as inevitable. From the public-papers, the probability ſeems rather to preponderate for War than Peace, and yet there are ſo many contradictory circumſtances that no certain concluſion can be drawn,—notwithſtanding the buſtle of preparations, the Miniſtry and their party ſeem neither well prepared, nor heartily diſpoſed for War: and they carry every queſtion as they pleaſe, in both Houſes, by a Majority of Votes. The Speeches of Lord Chatham, (a) Col. Barre, Mr. Burke, Mr. Dowdeſwell, &c. were extremely ſevere againſt the Miniſtry, who in their turn retorted with ſpirit and keenneſs, but made no tolerable figure in point of argument.

A writer in a late Engliſh Paper ſays,—— "I am juſt returned from Portſmouth, and can aſſure the public, that no part of the ſmall ſtores conſumed, in the late fire, (b) has been yet replaced. There is not in Portſmouth bedding ſufficient for two ſhips of the line; the 5 men of war ordered in a prodigious hurry, three week ago, to carry 2 regiments to Gibraltar, and which were *then* ſaid to be compleatly equipped are not yet ready. The miniſtry may go on for ſome time amuſing the nation; but in the end, they will find that they have deceived themſelves.—The day of reckoning will aſſuredly come; and if, while we are in this ſhameful ſtate of inactivity, the enemy ſhould ſtrike any material ſtroke, the heads of *ſome people* will anſwer for it. In the mean time, I hope the King (to whoſe perſon and family I am warmly attached) will conſider what will be his own ſituation, if Gibraltar ſhould be taken;—and I will venture to tell his Majeſty plainly from my own knowledge, that, if the enemy ſhould land there *in force* (which nothing can prevent but a ſuperior fleet) the place would be taken in a fortnight."

Saturday laſt ended the Supreme Court for this Province, when three Perſons found guilty of a Riot, were ſentenced to receive 39 Laſhes at the Public Whipping Poſt.

BOSTON, February 11. 1771.

The following Paragraph of Lord Ch-th-m's Speech, lately publiſhed here, is ſaid to have been omitted: (a)

"*I am concerned, that in theſe times, when unanimity is ſo much wanted, that any doubts ſhould have been thrown out reſpecting the legality of impreſſing; a meaſure which has the ſanction of the common law. I conſider the three Aldermen as parricides of their country, and would be the firſt to move for an enquiry into their conduct.*" (b)

It is ſaid Lord Chatham's Speech in favour of Preſs Warrants, will be likely to introduce him into Power.

Capt. Palfray, who arrived laſt Week at Salem from St. Martins, informs, that a Gentleman from St. Euſtatia informed him, juſt before he ſailed, that 13 Sail of Spaniſh Men of War paſſed by St. Euſtatia on the 30th of December, ſuppoſed to be bound to the Havannah.

An extraordinary fat Sheep was brought a few Days ago to this Market: The four Quarters weighed in the whole 120 lb. which ſold for 5s. old Tenor per Pound, and amounted to 30 £. excluſive of the Skin, Head, &c.

Laſt Monday was weighed at the Hay-Market in Portſmouth a Bull Calf thirteen Months old, bred in that Town, which weighed 667 lb.

Saturday laſt we had here a very ſevere Storm of Wind and Rain, which has done conſiderable Damage to the Wharves and Shipping in Town.

DIED, Mrs. *Potter*, Wife of Mr. *Edward Potter*, Cooper.—

At Charleſtown, Capt. *John Miller*, Æt. 84.

☞ The *New-York* Poſt not come in, at the Publication of this Paper.——

BRUTUS *muſt excuſe our not publiſhing his Piece, relative to the Compariſon between the Writings of* Philanthrop *& Vindex, (5) as we imagine one Sample of "Political Politeneſs" in the Stile of "Hothead," (publiſhed in our laſt), will be as much as our Readers will chuſe to ſee in Print.*

TO BE SOLD,

At the Store oppoſite the Cornfield, in Union-Street,

A general Aſſortment of Books of Law, Phyſick, Surgery, Divinity and Hiſtory,—School-Books, &c.

Likewiſe the following Articles to be Sold at the Sterling Coſt, viz.

Black Paduſoy,	Shalloons, Tammies,	Ruſſel ditto, Engliſh,
Pink Luteſtring,	Broglios, Stuffs,	Knee Straps, Fans,
Striped ditto,	Dimothies, Diaper,	Necklaces,
Wide Perſians,	Large Table Cloths,	Stay Cord,
Narrow ditto,	Small ditto,	Black Bone Lace,
Black Mode,	Sheeting, Stock Tape,	Snail ditto,
Patches, Calicoes,	Elegant Copper-Plate	Theodolites of the
Striped Hollands,	Furniture,	beſt Conſtruction,
Muſſin, Lawns,	Bed-Tick,	Several large Micro-
Ruſſells, Poplins,	Brocaded Shoes,	ſcopes.

Large Crucibles

To be ſold by

SAMUEL MINOT, Goldſmith,

Near the Draw-Bridge.

Alſo, Goldſmith and Jewellery Ware of all ſorts, Cheap for Caſh.

N. B. Caſh given for old Silver.

On THURSDAY the 14th Inſtant,

At TEN o'Clock before Noon.

Will be SOLD by Public AUCTION,

At the Dwelling Houſe of Mrs. Dorcas Ingraham, *Widow, in* Auchmuty's *Lane, at the South End.*

Feather Beds, Bedſteads and Bedding, Chairs, Looking Glaſſes, Tables, ſundry Pieces of Plate, a Negro Man and Woman, Copper, Braſs, Pewter, and other Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c.

N. B. The Goods may be ſeen the Day before the Sale. M. Deshon, *Auctioneer.*

On WEDNESDAY next.

At XI o'Clock,

Will be ſold by Public Vendue,

At the Lower End of Butler's Row,

10 Hogſheads of Brown Sugars.

J. Russell, *Auctioneer.*

WEDNESDAY next——XI o'Clock.

On FRIDAY next, 15th of *February*,

At TEN o'Clock in the Morning,

Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

At the Auction Room in Queen-ſtreet,

A great Variety of Books, chiefly printed here, among which are,

50 dozen of Tate and Brady's Pſalms with Tunes & without, 5 dozen Watt's Hymns and Pſalms, 90 dozen Pſalters and Primers, 70 dozen of ſmall Hiſtories, 72 dozen Proof Catechiſms, 20 Groce of Verſes—and a Number of well bound Books in Hiſtory and Divinity, Sermons, &c.

J. Russell, *Auctioneer.*

His Majeſty's Poſt-Maſter General, having (for the better facilitating of Correſpondence between Great Britain and America) been pleaſed to add a fifth Packet Boat to the Station between Falmouth and New-York: Notice is hereby given, That the Mail for the future, will be cloſed at the Poſt-Office in New-York, at Twelve of the Clock at Night, on the firſt Tueſday in every Month, and diſpatched by a Packet the next Day for Falmouth.

By Command of the D. Poſt-Maſter General,

ALEXANDER COLDEN, *Sec'ry.*

General Poſt-Office,

New-York, Jan. 22, 1771.

TO BE SOLD,

The Real and perſonal Eſtate of

Isaac Gridley, Eſq; deceaſed, conſiſting of four large Tracts of Land near Fort-Hill, with a Brick Dwelling-Houſe, Fifty Feet in Front, containing 13 Rooms, with a Brick Kitchen and a Woodhouſe adjoining, a Coach-Houſe, Barn, Warehouſe 45 Feet in Front, with two large Gardens.—Alſo a wooden Dwelling Houſe, ſuitable for two Tenants, containing twelve Rooms, with two Gardens, &c. Alſo, a Ropewalk, twenty Feet in front, and ſeven hundred & twenty-ſix Feet in length, with the wooden Buildings thereon, together with a Variety of Implements for manufacturing Cordage.—Alſo Houſehold Furniture, namely, Mehogony Chairs & Tables, large Glaſſes, Beds, Pewter, an excellent eight Day Clock, Chaiſe, &c. Alſo five Negro Men Slaves.—For Terms of Sale enquire of

Benja. Gridley, Executor.

☞ All Perſons indebted for this Paper, whoſe Accounts have been above 12 Months ſtanding, are requeſted to make immediate Payment.

Cuſtom-Houſe, Boſton, Feb. 9. 1771.

Entered-In. *NONE.*

Outward-Bound,

Chapman for Philadelphia; Morton, Weſt-Indies.

Cleared-Out.

Greely for Weſt-Indies; Fletcher for the Weſtern Iſlands; Harriſon for Glaſgow.

Said arrival and Landing of Troops ſee pa. 263 Vol. 2. (c) vid. pa. 527. Vol. 2 (1) vid. the Verdicts pa. 298—324 (2) vid. Maſſacre pa. 8 (3) vid. pa. 246. &c. (4) vid. pa. 336. &c (5) vid. pa. 325. &c

// Vide page 387. § vide page 689 Vol. 2. ¶ vide page 323 & Vol. 2. ‡ page 281. Vol. 2 * vide the Triad of y^e Soldiers page 7 in Chathams { Journal of the Times } page 390. (a) When the Maſſacre was, ſee y^e Speech page 383. (6) Wilkes & Oliver were 2, [illegible] 415

Juſt Open'd,

A Freſh and Large Aſſortment of GOODS.
JUST IMPORTED,
In the Captains *Dixey* & *Symmes*, from LONDON,
And to be Sold by

Gilbert Deblois,

At his Shop the Bottom of School Street, by
WHOLESALE and RETAIL,
At the very loweſt Rates for ready Money.

☞ *Wholeſale Cuſtomers may depend on Buying at ſuch a Rate as will afford a handſome Retail profit.*

RED and blue Duffils, ſcarlet and blue Whitneys, 6-qr. bearſkins, beavers, frizes, plain and knapt bath beavers, ſuperfine waled coatings of all colours for ſurtouts, &c. with baſket buttons and bindings to match; a great variety of broad cloths of all prices, kerſeys, half thicks, german ſerges, baizes & flannels, ſtrip'd and plain blankets, LOW PRIZ'D SCARLET BROAD CLOTHS, check'd ſaddle and ironing cloths, London ſhallons of all colours, black and olive colour'd low pric'd Manchester velvets, BLACK DRAWBOY and Everlaſtings, all widths & prices of Manchester checks and Iriſh linnens, dowlaſs, oznabrigs, Ruſſia drabs, huckaback for towels and table cloths, clouting diaper, Iriſh ſheeting, Ruſſia linens, &c. all grices cambricks & lawns, black and white catgut plain & figur'd gauzes, &c. &c. London COAT and SHOE BINDINGS, with ſcarlet, green, blue & all other colour'd fine broad QUALITIES, buckrams, ſewing ſilks, twiſt, tapes, ſtay laces, garterings, No. 4. Pins, with all other kinds, common and beſt white chaple needles, fine wax color'd threads, Scots ditto, worſted crewels & canvas.—A great aſſortment neweſt pattern metal coat and breaſt buttons, beſt ſilver & gold thread baſket ditto, with binding to ſuit.—A parcel of genteel FUR TRIMMINGS, plain & figur'd black & other color'd peeling and broad ſattins, Engliſh & India black taffaties and color'd Damaſks, plain & changeable luteſtrings, ducapes, rich genteel brocades, all colors of farſnets, allamodes, perſians, figurd modes, &c. &c. a great aſſortment of BLACK and other colord SNAIL TRIMMINGS, and black ſilk fringe for capuchins, all prices & colors of tammies, durants, calamancoes, CAMBLETS, plain & ſtrip'd cambleteens, worſt'd damaſks, yard wide Venetian poplins and genteel color'd crapes, Denmark luſters, maſquerades, broglios, &c. —NUTMEGS and all other Spices, CHOICE Souchong & Hyſon TEA, powder. ſhot, lead, ſteel, braſs kettles, blue & white China cups & ſaucers, bowls, plates, diſhes, &c. &c. &c. Pot & foolſcap paper, paſtsboard, &c. HOLLAND ſoates, bruſhes, battledores, drums, violins, ſtrings, bridges, bows, &c. a great aſſortment of mens womens & childrens worſted, cotton & thread hoſe, among which are ſome very extraordinary 4 thread mens Jerſey knit. —Womens black worſted and ſilk gloves and mitts, mens worſted, mill'd & leather gloves of all kinds, CRIMSON velvet faſhion, ſcarlet, green & ſtriped mens worſted caps and muffatees, womens purple gloves with flower'd backs, beſt treble ſtick'd white kid and bath lamb ditto, mens Norway doe & buff ditto.—All prices ſpotted linnen handkerchiefs, India bandanno and lungee romalls, black & colour'd barcelona handkerchiefs; a great variety of black bone, white blond, bruſſels, and trolly laces, womens black ſattin hats, bonnets of moſt colours, CHIP HATS, all colours ſilk knee ſtraps, black & colour'd ſilk ribbons of all widths in the neweſt faſhion, money ſcales, womens beſt Engliſh black ruſſell ſhoes, brocaded clogs & gallo-ſhoes, very neat plain & red mix'd bengalls; a large parcel of low priz'd calicoes, chints, &c. with all kinds of Summer Goods. *Jan.* 21, 1770.

NEW FIGS.

A few Caſks of choice new FIGS, at £ 18 per Caſk. and a Quantity of beſt Jarr RAISINS at £.5 5s. per Jarr, to be Sold by

WILLIAM JONES,

At his SHOP oppoſite the Town Houſe, Boſton.
Likewiſe a freſh Aſſortment of
DRUGS and MEDICINES,
And moſt Kind of Groceries, cheap for Caſh

All Perſons indebted to the Eſtate

of Capt. *William Fiſher*, deceaſed, are ONCE MORE requeſted to ſettle their Accompts, if they would avoid being ſued. *John Amory*, *Oliver Wendell.* } Executors,

Any Families that may be diſpoſed

for ſettling on the fertile, healthful and well ſituated Iſland of CAMPO BELLO, commonly called *Paſſamaquoddy*, may depend upon having the moſt undoubted Title and every poſſible Encouragement from WILLIAM OWEN Eſq; the principal Proprietor, now reſiding at the Town of *Warrington*, on ſaid Iſland —The earlier the better they apply in the Spring.

Twelve Acres & an half of Land

in *Dunſtable*, to be Sold. Enquire of the Printers.

Nathan Frazier,

Begs Leave to acquaint his Cuſtomers & others that he has removed from *Andover* to *Boſton*, and has open'd the Store lately improv'd by Mr. *Samuel Abbot*, at the Corner of Wings Lane, near the Market, where he has to ſell at preſent (Wholeſale & Retail)

A Small, but General Aſſortment of

Engliſh Goods, and expects in the firſt Spring Veſſels a full Supply; of the Arrival of which he will give ſeaſonable Notice.

N. B. His Buſineſs is ſtill continued at *Andover*, and his Cuſtomers there may be ſupplied as heretofore, by Mr *Jedidiah Jewet*, & may depend on being well uſed.

☞ Said *Frazier* will give Caſh, as uſual, for Pot Aſh, and will take it, deliver'd either at *Andover* or *Boſton*.

At the INTELLIGENCE-OFFICE,
Oppoſite the GOLDEN-BALL, kept by

Grant Webſter,

There is to be Sold,

The beſt French Indigo, Rhode-Iſland and Weymouth Cheeſe, Philadelphia Iron, Maryland Flour & Bread, Madeira & other Wines, Weſt-India & N. E. Rum, Briſtol Beer, Ruſſia Duck, new and ſecond-hand Veſſels of different ſorts, ſecond-hand Sails & Anchors, a new & ſecond-hand Chaiſe, ſeveral Male and Female Negroes, ſeveral genteel Houſes in this Town, ſeveral very good Farms in the Country, Part of a very valuable Lead Mine in the County of Suffolk, a few Engliſh Goods, and ſundry other Articles, cheap for Caſh.—Likewiſe, ſeveral Veſſels to be Chartered, and Houſes in different Parts of the Town to be Let.——

N. B. Goods of any ſort are taken in & ſold, Bills of Exchange negotiated, & any kind of Brokerage done at ſaid Office on reaſonable Commiſſion.

TO BE SOLD, *on reaſonable Terms*,

Three Lots of Land in the Town

of *Nottingham*, in the Province of *New Hampſhire*, either ſeparate or together; the Whole containing 464 Acres. A third Part of the Purchaſe Money may be paid down, the reſt on good Security.—— For Particulars enquire of the Printers.

ALL Perſons indebted to, or that have any Demands on, the Eſtate of Mrs. *Mary Learned*, late of *Watertown*, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to *Bezaleel Learned*, Adminiſtrator of the ſaid Eſtate, in order to make a ſpeedy Settlement. *Watertown, Feb.* 2 1771.

TO BE SOLD,

Three Fiſhing Schooners, lying at

Salem, 75, 57 & 50 Tons, five or ſix Years old, well found, with two ſuits of Sails, three Shott of Cables, &c.—For further Information enquire either of *John Galliſon*, Eſq; or Mr. *Richard Hinckly*, at *Marblehead*, or of *Melatiah Bourn*, Eſq; at *Boſton*.

TO BE SOLD,

A compleat Suit of Sails for a Sloop

80 or 90 Tons, have been in uſe only about forty Days ſince they came new from the Sail-Maker; together with a Maſt, Boom, Gaff and Bowſprit.—Enquire of Mr. *Samuel Barrett*, Sail-Maker.

Whereas I the Subſcriber have lately removed my Living, and my Wife *Ruth Kingman*, refuſes to remove and live with me as ſhe ought to do.—Theſe therefore are to warn all Perſons not to Truſt her on my Account alſo to forbid all Perſons trading with her or purchaſing any of my Goods or Chattels of her, for I hereby declare that I will not conſent to any Bargain ſhe ſhall make or pay any Debt ſhe may contract after the Date hereof.

ISAAC KINGMAN.

Brigdwater, Jan. 23. 1771.

TO BE SOLD,

A double Deck Veſſel, about 150

Tons, now laying at *Newbury-Port*, a long Quarter Deck, and excellent Dimenſions for any Trade where a Veſſel of ſuch Burthen can be employ'd.—Any Perſon having an Inclination to purchaſe the above Veſſel will pleaſe to enquire at the Printers. She will be ſold uncommonly cheap for the Caſh.

TO BE SOLD,

A Farm in the South Part of *Brookline*,

containing about Ninety Acres of good Land, with a well built Houſe and Barn. The Land contains good Mowing, Paſturing, Tillage and Orcharding. For further Intelligence enquire of the Printers.

Choice fine Maryland FLOUR,

Juſt imported, to be ſold Cheap by
HENRY LLOYD,
At Warehouſe No. 5, on the Long Wharf.

Alſo, Miſſiſippi Indian dreſs'd Deer Skins, Sperma-Ceti Candles, warranted pure, Sterling Madeira Wine, in Pipes and Quarter Caſks, a Variety of Anchors, Iron Stoves, a few Barrels of Newtown Pippins, &c. &c.

Iriſh Linen Warehouſe, Kingſtreet.

George Brinley

Informs his Cuſtomers and Others,
That he has lately received directly from *Ireland*,

A very general and elegant aſſortment of LINENS, conſiſting of 3-4, 7-8 and yard wides, from Twelve Shillings to Three Pounds Ten Shillings per Yard, purchaſed by Mr. *Forreſt* in *Ireland* with the ready Money, which he continues to ſell at the uſual low Rates.

James & Patrick M'Maſters & Co.

Have removed from their Store on Treat's *Wharf, to a Shop oppoſite the South Side of the Town-Houſe, adjoining to Mr.* Nicholas Bowes.——
Who have to ſell the following Articles, viz.

Low-pric'd Broad-Cloth, Half-Thicks, Serges, Kerſeys & Shalloons, Carpets of ſeveral Sizes, Iriſh Linnens, Check Handkerchiefs, and a large Aſſortment of flower'd Lawns from 11*s.* to 45*s* per Yard, old Tenor, flower'd & ſprig'd Aprons, China Taffities; and many other Articles too tedious to mention.——*The above Goods will be ſold by Wholeſale or Retail low for the Caſh—or ſhort Credit.*

This is to Notify the Proprietors of *Pearſon-Town*, in the County of *Cumberland*, that, at a legal Meeting of ſaid Proprietors, held at *Falmouth*, in ſaid County, on the twelfth Day of *June* 1770, a Tax of *Twenty Shillings* was voted to be raiſed on each Proprietor's Right, for the Support of the Miniſter, and other Charges of carrying on the Settlement of ſaid Townſhip; and to requeſt them to pay ſaid Tax, as well as all former Arrearages of Taxes due on their ſeveral Rights, heretofore granted by ſaid Proprietors, and legally adverti-ſed, to *Ephraim Jones* of ſaid *Falmouth*, in ſaid County, Treaſurer of ſaid Proprietors, or to the Subſcribers, the Proprietors Committee, on or before 20th Day of *May* next; otherwiſe their ſeveral and Rights there will be ſold at a Publick Ve at the Houſe of Mr *Samuel Moody*, Innhol ſaid *Falmouth*, on ſaid 20th Day of *May* ne Payment of ſaid Taxes, as the Law direct Sale to begin at Ten o'Clock before Noon.

Falmouth, Jan'y 28. 1771. *Moſes Pearſon, Enoch Freeman, Stephen Longfellow* } Pro Com

All Perſons indebted to, or

have any Demands on, *the Eſtate of Mr.* Pool, late of *Boſton, Merchant*, deceaſed, fired to bring in their Accounts to Ti Newell, of ſaid Boſton, *Adminiſtrator* to ſa in order for a ſpeedy Settlement.——Alſo All Perſons who are indebted to, or th any Demands on, *the late Company of* P Clarke, of *Boſton, Merchants*, deceaſed, fired to bring in their Accounts to ſaid Timothy Newell, who is impowered to ſettle the ſame.

TO BE SOLD,
At low Rates for CASH,
At the Store of the late Meſſrs. Pool & Clarke, *on* Greene's *Wharf*

A Quantity of COCOA,

A few Caſks Muſcovado Sugar and Jamaica Fiſh. Alſo, a Schooner of about 24 Tons Burthen.

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION,
On the 5th Day of *March* next, at *HALIFAX*,

A Tract of Land, containing

about 150 Acres, ſituate on the Weſt Side of the Harbour of *Canſo*, extremely well calculated for carrying on an extenſive Fiſhery, having Plenty of Wood, Flake-Stuff and Bruſh growing on the Premiſes, and is accommodated with a good Watering Place, one Dwelling-Houſe, two good Storehouſes, two Fiſh Stages, a Salt houſe, Oil-houſe, and ſeveral Fiſhermens Huts; all in good Repair and fit for immediate Occupation.—— A good warranted Deed will be given the Purchaſer.

TO BE SOLD Cheap for Caſh,

A Quantity of choice RUM,

ſix Months old, prepar'd for the Guinea Market, moſtly in Iron bound Hogſheads.——Enquire of THOMAS RUSSELL, at Warehouſe No. 13, South Side the Town-Dock.

TO BE SOLD,
At the SHOP formerly occupied by Capt. William Pattin, *deceaſed, in Cornhill*,

Choice OLIVES by the Jar.——

A very neat Aſſortment of Cream-coloured Ware—Glaſs, Delph, white and brown Stone, and divers other color'd Ware—fine Hyſon, Souſhong & Bohea Tea—very fine Sack Salt by the Buſhel or leſs, Sweet Oil, Capers, Citron, Cayan Pepper, Currants, choice Raiſins by the Jar, good Brown Sugar, by the Barrel or Hundred, Cotton Wool; and a Variety of other Grocery Articles, chiefly in ſmall Quantities.

BOSTON: Printed by T. and J. FLEET.